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Southeast Asia Report



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10 February 1984

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BRUNEI

COMPETITION STARTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF BRUNEI INVESTMENTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 3 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Jan. 2

Brunei's independence has started a scramble to supplant traditional British business domination, businessmen and diplomats said today.

Businessmen from non-communist Asia and the United States are moving in aggressively along with fledgling Bruneian businessmen.

The tiny, oil-rich sultanate on Borneo's north coast ended 96 years as a UK protectorate on New Year's Day, but Brunei has been looking beyond its traditional reliance on the UK since a 1979 treaty fixed the date for independence.

"There is so much business here and it is growing so rapidly that there should be room for all," said Citibank corporate officer Douglas Hardy.

But other businessmen and diplomats said increased international competition in Brunei will hurt the British.

UK business interests suffered a severe blow in June when Brunei took management of its vast investment portfolio away from the British Crown Agents and contracted with US and Japanese banks for investment advice.

The loss was so huge--about US\$5 billion and 70 per cent of the capital they managed--that the Crown Agents may have to fold.

Business sources said the US and Japanese banks showed a better investment record and pursued the business more aggressively.

Mr Hardy, whose bank is to be one of those now advising Brunei on its investments, predicts the sultanate will develop rapidly as a financial centre. "With excellent communications, no personal income tax, good living conditions and the lure of its huge surplus for investment, Brunei will get some of the overflow from Singapore and Hong Kong."

For its largest money earner--oil--Brunei has traditionally depended on Royal Brunei Shell, the local, half government-owned subsidiary of the vast Shell group.

But here, too, Brunei has diversified by awarding nearly 40 per cent of its shallow offshore exploration area last year to newly-formed Jasra Jackson Pte Ltd, 75 per cent-owned by a Dallas-based company and the rest by Brunei royal family members.

Some new business will go to indigenous entrepreneurs. With government encouragement, Brunei Shell last year upped the amount of contracts to wholly Bruneian businesses by 400 per cent to about US\$20 million per year.

Singaporean businessmen have already been successful in joint ventures in Brunei, in part because of the warm personal relations between Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and the Brunei royal family.

The Ayala construction company of the Philippines, boosted by its chairman's polo-playing friendship with 37-year-old Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, got a headstart when it won a contract to build a US\$300 million royal palace.

South Korea, eyeing similar contracts, was one of the first nations outside South-East Asia to announce it will set up a full embassy here.

Thailand, which already controls 95 per cent of Brunei's rice trade, has sent three missions in the past year to step up its trade contacts. Austria, Italy and Germany have also sent trade missions recently.

Although Brunei is small, with a population of only 205,000, its oil revenues of more than US\$4 billion a year make it a rich little prize.

Major projects coming up include sports facilities for the 1985 South-East Asia Games, an airport expansion, the Brunei section of a trans-Borneo highway, water supply works, an extension of the telephone system and a housing boom.--UPI

CSO: 4200/430

BRUNEI ASSURES NONCITIZENS ON RIGHTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Dec 83 p 9

[Text]

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Fri. — Non-citizens of Brunei, most of them Chinese, have been assured that they won't be asked to leave the country after it becomes fully independent on Sunday.

New passports are being issued to Brunei nationals, an immigration official said today.

Non-citizens who are permanent residents will be given international identification certificates after Sunday.

The travel document now carried by most Bruneians is a British protected persons' passport. Its validity will be extended "for a limited period" after independence," an official of the British High Commission said.

This oil-rich sultanate has a population of about 220,000. Some 140,000 are Malays and 80,000 Chinese.

About 90 per cent of the Chinese are non-citizens and their future status has been unclear since passage of the 1961 Brunei Nationality Enactment, which amended citizenship requirements following an abortive rebellion.

The 1961 law says that non-citizens can become the Sultan's subjects if they have lived in Brunei

for 20 or more years in the last 22 years, speak fluent Malay and pass a general knowledge test.

Unsuccessful Chinese applicants complain that the general knowledge test is rigged against them. Officials deny this and insist that strict standards are necessary to ensure loyalty to Brunei's Islamic life-style.

"It is not right that people who cannot follow Brunei's Islamic lifestyle should be made citizens," said Haji Badaruddin Bin Haji Othman, the director of information.

Some Chinese have migrated, mostly to Canada, according to officials. Most worked in the oil and gas fields of western Brunei and didn't usually mix with Malays, the officials said.

Brunei becomes the world's 169th sovereign nation when it takes over foreign affairs and defence responsibilities from Britain in a low-key transfer on New Year's Day.

The (5,765-sq km) sultanate will continue to function as an absolute monarchy after independence, although there will be a legislative council whose members are nominated by the Sultan.

— AP.

CSO: 4200/411

BRITAIN EXPECTED TO TAKE MORE INDONESIAN NONOIL PRODUCTS

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 12 Nov 83 p 11

[Article: "Forecast of the Indonesian Trade Promotion Center in London: British Market Will Absorb More Nonoil Exports"]

[Text] Jakarta, 11 November--This year the British market is forecast to absorb more Indonesian nonoil exports at a value twice as high as that of 1982, according to a report of the Indonesian Trade Promotion Center [ITPC] in London which SINAR HARAPAN received from the BPEN [National Export Development Agency]. For the first 5 months of this year (January to May), British imports from Indonesia (including oil and natural gas) were recorded at a value of 87.28 million pounds sterling.

Based on the experience of the past several years, it is expected that British imports in 1983 will be worth 209 million pounds sterling. If oil and natural gas are excluded from the circulation, British imports from Indonesia this year could total 148 million pounds sterling.

If that forecast materializes, it means that in 1983 the value of Indonesian exports to Britain (excluding oil and natural gas) will be some 29.5 million pounds sterling higher than the 1982 figure of 118.5 million pounds sterling.

From the experience gained in the past several years, the British market usually absorbs more Indonesian exports in the second half of the year than in the first half. For example, in the second half of 1981, British imports from Indonesia were recorded at a value twice as high as the value of imports realized in the first half of the year.

Also, in 1982 imports during the second half of the year apparently were greater by 18.5 percent than imports for the first half of the year. It appears that this will occur again this year. Indicators that support this forecast are the increase in the number of letters received by the ITPC in London which required about exports that could be purchased from Indonesia.

ITPC London notes that from January to June 1983, 157 "inquiries" were recorded while for the same period in 1982 there were only 66. It is estimated that most of these "inquiries" will result in increased imports during the second half of this year or at least the first half of 1984.

The names of a number of big British importers, especially textile and garment importers, are among those who showed great interest in visiting Indonesia's textile industries in April and May 1983.

Plywood Quota

Indonesian nonoil exports to Britain, whose value is expected to rise this year, are plywood, natural rubber, textiles, lumber, and feedstuffs. Moreover, the 57,712 cubic meter export quota for plywood obtained by Indonesia was not applied from January through the first week of March 1983.

Through May, Indonesian plywood that entered the British market, meaning import contracts that were realized, was valued at 18.09 million pounds sterling while plywood and wood product exports entering the British market for the full year of 1982 were only valued at 15.57 million pounds, according to records of the London "Customs and Excise Bureau."

Further, plywood and lumber exports to the British market are expected to increase this year by 50 percent over the value of 1982 exports which totaled 11.7 million pounds sterling.

In the first 5 months of this year, Britain imported lumber valued at 8.46 million pounds sterling. If this trend is maintained, it could be expected that Indonesia's lumber exports to Britain could reach a value of more than 17 million pounds sterling this year.

6804
CSO: 4213/88

NU CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN SITUBONDO

Identity To Be Reaffirmed

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 11 Nov 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta (PELITA)--The national NU [Nahdlatul Ulema] ulema congress to be held in December will provide valuable support for the restoration of NU as a Jam'iyah Diniyah (religious organization) and will make it the focus of community life at the family and interfamily level.

"The MUNAS [national congress] ensures NU's transition from a political organization (as it was between 1952 and 1972) into a truly religious organization," a PELITA source on the NU PB [executive board] explained yesterday [10 November].

The source said the 1983 MPR TAP [People's Consultative Assembly Act] on the support of the Pancasila principle by political and social organizations no longer was a grave problem for NU. "According to changes made during the NU Muktamar [conference] held in Semarang, article 3 of the NU AD [articles of association] states that the NU struggle is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution," he said.

According to PELITA source on the NU Syuriah [advisory committee] PB, the Pancasila principle, which will be clarified in the NU ulema MUNAS, was discussed intensively by President Suharto and KH [venerated teacher of Islam] As'ad Samsul Arifin, who met with the chief of state at the Cendana [president's residence] some time ago.

Kiai As'ad reportedly had discussed with the president the inclusion of NU's position on the Pancasila principle and the 1945 Constitution contained in article 3 of the NU AD. It then became important that the article be made more explicit so that NU leading figures and members throughout the nation will have a better understanding of NU's position on this principle and the constitution.

Limits of Involvement

Responding to a question on how NU will be restored as a religious organization, the leading figure on the Syuriah PB said NU leadership groups at

various levels have been giving this much thought for a long time. Restoration becomes important because NU then will be better able to handle directly its basic tasks of building and developing the public. NU will become an activist for development, especially on many levels of society.

NU will be better able to direct its programs in three main fields of activity, namely, in the da'wah (propagating Islam), tarbiyah wat ta'lim (education) and iqtishadiyah (socio-economic) fields," he said.

Concerning NU's involvement in political activities, the Syuriah leading figure said NU is formally apolitical, "but as a large public organization, our members clearly are involved in a broad spectrum of activities including politics. So, the mechanisms for participating in politics and the limits of such involvement will be clarified, and the MUNAS will be held in the Salafiah religious training center boarding school in Asembagus, Situbondo, East Java. KH As'ad Samsul Arifin will act as the shohibul bait (host), and hundreds of prominent NU ulema from all over Indonesia will attend. In addition to the matters mentioned above, various masail diniah (religious matters) will be discussed.

For MUNAS purposes, committees have been formed for which the NU Syuriah PB is responsible. KH Ali Maksum will be the rois aam [general chairman]. The steering committee is headed by H [haji] Hamid Wijaya, and the officers for the organizing committee are H Abdurrahman Wahid as chairman, Drs M Zamroni as the deputy chairman, and HM [expansion unknown] Said Budairy as the secretary.

NU Member Participation

The committee plans that food and accommodations will be provided by the host. Apparently the people around Situbondo will be called on to help with these activities. Each day many people have been offering to help in various ways with food and lodging. NU members in that area have volunteered to help welcome MUNAS participants.

Board Has No Information

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 16 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 15 November--Those on the NU executive board [PBNU] know nothing about the NU ulema MUNAS to be held in Situbondo, East Java, as was reported recently in various mass media.

In noting this to newsmen on Tuesday afternoon [15 November], Amin Iskandar said he had been contacted by three committee members, Munasir, Anwar Nurris, and Romas Jayaseputra.

However, the statements made on separate occasions by each of these three persons, he said, were conflicting. Moreover, their clarifications in no way tallied with mass media reports.

Because of these conflicting statements, Iskandar contacted the PB NU leadership. Providing no [specific] details on when he met with the board or who he contacted, Amin Iskandar said he had contacted members of the Syuriah and Tanwiziah [executive committee] who had been elected in the muktamar held in Semarang in 1979.

Apparently, the PB NU knows nothing about the NU ulema MUNAS to be held in Situbondo," he said.

For this reason, Amin Iskandar concluded that what was meant by the NU ulema MUNAS to be held in Situbondo actually was the "Kaliurang II."

He explained that the first NU ulema MUNAS was held in Kaliurang in 1981. Among other things, Ali Maksum had been elected as rois aam in this MUNAS. However, according to the AD and ART [by-laws], the rois aam should have been elected in the muktamar.

Details on Congress Provided

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The All-Nahdlatul Ulema [NU] alim ulema national congress will be held from 13 to 15 Shafar 1404-H (19 to 21 November 1983) in the Salafiah Syafi'iyah Sukorejo religious training center boarding school in Situbondo Regency, East Java, according to a press release issued by the NU Syuriah executive board which was signed by Rois Aam KH Ali Maksum and Katib [scribe] Aam HA haji [religious specialist] Chamid Widjaja.

When questioned by KOMPAS, H Said Budairy, secretary of the MUNAS central organizing committee, disclosed that invitations would be sent to all members of the Syuriah executive board, alim ulema from all-Indonesian regional leadership circles, ulema ahli [experts on religion], medical, agricultural and other experts whose advice might be needed for MUNAS development. The NU Syuriah PB is deciding on who also shall be invited. "Some NU members or those in the leadership who have an interest in participating in the MUNAS may be right when they say they have not received an invitation!" Budairy explained.

Regarding matters that might be on the agenda of the NU MUNAS, Anwar Nurris, deputy secretary of the HM [expansion unknown] central organizing committee, said more than organizational matters are included on the agenda. Islamic legal matters concerned with the development of the people and the country will also be discussed. These include adoption, hymen operations, murder victims, the right of medically-certified incurably ill persons to request permission to be allowed to die, and other matters which are judged to be very important by participants in the MUNAS.

Although each provided the information on separate occasions, Said Budairy and Anwar Nurris both noted that article 7, paragraph 2, of the Articles of Association [AD] as well as article 11, paragraphs 2 and 12, item 3, provided the reasons for holding the MUNAS.

Article 7, paragraph 2, of the NU PB AD states that the Syuriah is the highest leadership organization of the Nahdlatul Ulema. Its functions are to build, guide, direct, and supervise NU activities.

While article 11, paragraph 2, of the NU PB ART states that at the end of each hegira [Mohammed's flight from Mecca in 622] year, the Syuriah receives reports to the Syuriah on how its tasks have been carried out. "Therefore, the holding of a MUNAS meeting once every 2 years by NU is routine!" Budairy explained.

Asked about support elements for the MUNAS, the secretary of the PB NU Syuriah ulema MUNAS organizing committee pointed to the PB NU AD and ART. In addition to discussing organizational matters and the views of the ulemas on Pancasila as the organizational principle, a number of religious legal matters will be discussed that were not resolved in the ulema MUNAS held in Kaliurang from 30 August to 2 September 1981. These include the restructuring of the organization within the framework of creating a competent Syuriah institution and deciding on a number of basic frameworks for future organizational activities. "Therefore, the theme of the MUNAS this time is 'return to the spirit of the birth of NU in 1926!'" Therefore, the Syuriah executive board holds the highest leadership power in the PB NU and the rois aam has veto power," Anwar Nurris explained.

Won't Be Included on the Agenda

Regarding the position of KH Idham Chalid as PB NU general chairman, Anwar Nurris said this item will not be on the agenda of the coming MUNAS.

What questions will be discussed by MUNAS participants? The central organizing committee deputy secretary expected that Syuriah PB policies would be clarified capably and wisely.

Anwar Nurris estimated that the 300 ulema representing 26 regions, some 100 observers, and tens of intellectuals would make the Syuriah PB MUNAS held in Situbondo a success.

To insure that the MUNAS would run smoothly, the Syuriah PB forms a steering committee headed by H Imron Rosyadi, SH [Doctor of jurisprudence]. He will be assisted in carrying out his duties by three deputy chairmen (H Mahbub Djunaidi, H Rodli Sholeh, and HA Hamid Widjaja), a secretary and a deputy secretary. The chairman of the central organizing committee is H Abdurrahman Wahid, the deputy chairman is Drs HM Zamroni, and the committee includes a secretary, treasurer and nine committee members.

Does Not Know How Congress Is To Be Handled

At his residence, H Imam Sofwan, deputy chairman of the PB NU, said he did not know how the Syuriah PB is planning on handling the MUNAS. "I will only know this after I read the newspapers!" Imam Sofwan said.

A young NU leader who did not want to be identified, said that according to regulations in effect an all-PB NU member meeting must decide on how the MUNAS will be handled.

This young leader actually is not so concerned about how the MUNAS will be handled but he is very concerned that there will be a tendency by the Syuriah PB MUNAS to mix practical political questions with those on the agenda. Signs of this began to appear in the Kaliurang MUNAS held some time ago. "This means that the regulations in effect will be abused and violated!" he added.

AM [expansion unknown] Sarkawi Bisri, NU leader from the East Kalimantan region, said the MUNAS only has the right to discuss social matters linked to Islamic teachings and has no right at all to concern itself with the NU organizational structure or, moreover, to involve itself in practical politics.

On this basis, Sarkawi mentioned one drawback--the MUNAS would take up the resignation of KH Idham Chalid from his position as PB NU general chairman and would present an alternative slate of officers for the PB NU organizational structure.

The secretary of the MUNAS organizing committee fully understood what Sarkawi meant by the drawback. To this end, he reiterated that the MUNAS would not include the question of the PB NU general chairman on the agenda. And regarding an alternative slate of officers which was not discussed in the MUNAS, Said Budairy stated that no thought had ever been given to this question. "The muktamar has the right to do this! Whoever is circulating suggestions for the new PB NU organizational structure is an agitator!" Budairy declared.

A Syuriah executive board decision is being circulated among NU leading figures with an attachment that legalizes the resignation of KH Idham Chalid and presents a new slate [of officers] for the PB NU organizational structure. One of the candidates is said to be KH Ali Ma'shum. "This is the work of an agitator. See, the typewriter used is not the same as the one used by the PB NU!" Budairy said, pointing to a photocopy of the attachment noting the alternative slate for the PB NU organizational structure.

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CSO: 4213/88

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEAN LOSSES DURING POL POT ERA DETAILED BY PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Kampuchea: 20 May, Day of National Hatred Against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan Genocidal Criminal Clique, Lackey of the Peiping Reactionaries"]

[Text] According to a decision of the Fifth Session of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (from 15 to 18 August 1983), 20 May each year will become a national day of hatred against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal criminal clique, lackey of the Peiping reactionaries.

In July of this year in Phnom Penh, the Committee Investigating the Crimes of the Pol Pot Regime publicly announced the crimes of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, lackey of Peiping, against the Kampuchean people during the years from 1975 to 1978.

Statistical Summary of Crimes by Pol Pot Genocidal Regime,
Lackey of the Peiping Reactionaries
Against the Kampuchean People (1975-1978)

Unit Name	Number Arrested	Number of Dead	Dead in Forest, Trenches	Total Number of Dead
1 Battambang	429,480	419,869	51,892	471,761
2 Kratie	1,410	3,327	538	3,865
3 Stung Treng	8,053	1,667	531	2,198
4 Prey Veng	68,351	461,176	24,085	485,261
5 Kompong Speu	50,808	127,130		127,130
6 Preah Vihear	11,022	3,540	466	4,006
7 Siem Reap	3,925	4,394	1,113	5,507
8 Kompong Cham	79,450	119,417	39,132	158,549
9 Pursat	38,576	92,617	2,135	94,752
10 Kompong Chhnang	44,865	112,970	19,073	132,043
11 Kompong Som	20,898	53,136	6,305	59,441
12 Phnom Penh	77,847	231,058	118,357	349,415
13 Takeo	72,244	132,897	17,352	150,249
14 Kampot	25,632	55,150	9,895	65,045
15 Mondolkiri		160		160
16 Koh Kong	5,670	17,349	2,600	19,949

	Unit Name	Number Arrested	Number of Dead	Dead in Forest, Trenches	Total Number of Dead
17	Kompong Thom	119,578	281,816	42,731	324,547
18	Svay Rieng	34,737	94,543	2,217	96,760
19	Kandal	68,680	482,050	228,535	710,585
20	Ministries, Agencies of Central Government	5,054	51,839	1,706	53,545
	Total	166,307	2,746,105	568,663	3,314,768

	Unit Name	Farmers Killed	Workers, Public Servants Killed	Monks, Nuns Killed	Ethnic Minorities Killed	Number Disabled, Debilitated
1	Battambang	271,230	54,230	1,525	92,573	14,219
2	Kratie	1,613	975	288	451	111
3	Stung Treng	486	690	31	460	26
4	Prey Veng	444,645	12,420	2,572	1,539	1,076
5	Kompong Speu	117,853	3,215	4,031	2,031	3,187
6	Preah Vihear	701	310	127	2,357	8,501
7	Siem Reap	3,305	1,024	20		2,007
8	Kompong Cham	7,233	34,207	3,960	74,017	21
9	Pursat	53,451	4,168	374	34,624	704
10	Kompong Chhnang	67,756	3,280	925	41,009	29,123
11	Kompong Som	25,945	2,935	115	24,141	188
12	Phnom Penh	101,209	86,663	1,798	41,388	496
13	Takeo	121,069	4,580	5,673	1,575	5,687
14	Kampot	16,976	2,738	552	34,884	67,423
15	Mondolkiri				160	
16	Koh Kong	9,977	5,840	650	882	
17	Kompong Thom	273,342	5,160	1,819	1,495	5,092
18	Svay Rieng	77,387	16,922	234		155
19	Kandal	285,628	66,060	429	129,933	2,563
20	Ministries, Agencies of Central Government	46,899	100		4,840	1,296
	Total	1,927,061	305,517	25,168	488,359	141,848

Crimes of Pol Pot Genocidal Regime in
Destruction of Homes, Property, Buffaloes and Cattle (1975-1978)

Unit Name	Homes Destroyed	Temples Destroyed	Buffaloes, Cattle Killed
1 Battambang	220,406	312	614,958
2 Kratie			
3 Stung Treng	1,135	12	10,371
4 Prey Veng			
5 Kompong Speu	66,746	182	151,986
6 Preah Vihear	5,661	44	28,341
7 Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey	4,516	53	45,848
8 Kompong Cham	17,110	404	46,500
9 Pursat	52,989	103	147,151
10 Kompong Chhnang			
11 Kompong Som	20,985	16	2,533
12 Phnom Penh	56,560	47	66,398
13 Takeo			
14 Kampot	46,617	107	80,345
15 Mondolkiri			
16 Koh Kong	2,950	126	13,996
17 Kompong Thom	26,784	162	126,504
18 Svay Rieng	9,589	71	38,546
19 Kandal	100,991	298	117,981
20 Ministries, Agencies of Central Government	1,283	31	15,958
Total	634,652	1,968	1,507,416

In addition, 5,857 schools and 796 hospitals and experimental stations and farms were destroyed.

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KAMPUCHEAN EDUCATION, TRAINING ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Strong Recovery by Kampuchean Colleges and Vocational Middle Schools"]

[Text] After the victory of 7 January 1979 in which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime was eliminated, the entire country had only 254 surviving college level cadres, about 1,300 middle level technical cadres, nearly 800 college students engaged in desultory study and 9,000 workers of various types.

Following the day of liberation, in conjunction with classes to provide urgent training to cadres, technicians and workers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea decided to immediately restore a number of colleges and vocational middle schools. At the end of 1979, surviving students of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy gathered at the college and in January 1980, the College of Medicine and Pharmacy began classes with 725 students. At the end of 1980, the Teachers College began a short term course to train teachers for levels II and III. The Public Health Cadre School trained nurses and midwives. The Art School with four departments also began operations. The Sino-Kampuchean Friendship Technical College was restored with the first elective college and middle school courses, the Tuc Thala Occupational Training Center opened its doors and the Foreign Language School with courses teaching Vietnamese, Russian and German also opened.

During the 1983-1984 school year, there was a total of 1,410 college students, 1,856 vocational middle school students and 958 workers receiving elementary and advanced training.

During the past 5 years, many classes have graduated. The College of Medicine and Pharmacy graduated five classes with 164 doctors and 174 pharmacists. The Teacher's College trained 80 level III teachers and 800 level II teachers as well as many short term course teachers. The Foreign Language School held a graduation ceremony for the first class of translators and level II language teachers consisting of 103 members. The Vocational Training Center has also supplied the industrial sectors with more than 100 workers in various trades. Kampuchea has 1,970 students studying in Vietnam, the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries in colleges, vocational middle schools, and in vocational and worker training schools.

KAMPUCHEA

MEDICAL WORK, TRAINING IN KAMPUCHEA NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 83 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Month: Kampuchean Public Health in Support of the People"]

[Text] After the genocidal calamity of the Pol Pot regime, there was a serious decline in the health conditions of the Kampuchean people.

Public health work was concentrated on three major tasks: treatment, sickness prevention sanitation and cleaning up the environment. An emulation movement to establish model villages in the public health aspect was launched in the rural areas. Washrooms, wells and bathhouses increasingly appeared in all the villages and hamlets. In 1979 with the assistance of Vietnamese specialists, a unit specializing in malaria resistance was established. This unit has now become the Center for Malaria Research and Resistance for which the Soviet Union assisted in construction, technical equipment and cadre training.

The Kampuchean public health sector has urgently trained professional cadres and established 148 groups and units for antituberculosis work in the suburbs and rural areas and has reserved 1,208 beds for the treatment of tuberculosis. The Center for Tuberculosis Resistance in Phnom Penh has held 15 courses for 380 professional cadres. The number of children and infants vaccinated for tuberculosis rose from 267,629 in 1981 to 642,034 in 1983. Thousands of patients are cured annually.

From a situation in which the public health facilities were completely destroyed and 90 percent of the public health personnel were murdered, today Kampuchea has restored and newly constructed 22 hospitals, 54 pharmacies, 127 district outpatient clinics and 1,320 village public health stations.

In the public health ranks are 129 doctors, 143 pharmacists, 13 dentists, 141 midwives, and 3,958 nurses (not counting 1,861 medical college students, including 182 studying in foreign countries, and 700 nurses studying in the Phnom Penh Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy).

During the past 5 years, 700 tons of medicinal agents were produced (190 tons in 1983 alone). Consequently, there is partial self-sufficiency in drugs.

Millions of people have been examined and treated. Of the 1 million admitted to hospitals, 942,000 were treated effectively.

Compared with 1982, the number of people during 1983 inoculated for cholera was two times greater; six times greater for whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus; 6.3 times greater for measles; and two times greater for rabies.

LAO SOUNG UNIT NOTED, CREDITED WITH U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNINGS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Dec 83 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] In order to join the people of all ethnic groups nationwide in the fight against the French colonialists, in August 1945 the people of the Lao Soung nationality in Xieng Khouang Province under the leadership of the branch of the Indochinese Communist Party in Laos rose up to chase out of the country the French colonialists who had invaded Laos a second time.

In 1946 the first Lao Soung military force (the Patchai unit) was set up in the Xieng Khouang area led by Mr Batou, consisting of 60 young Lao Soung men with a number of traditional weapons and rifles they had gotten from the French [forces]. After receiving the brilliant light of the revolution, the people of ethnic groups in the Nong Samche area, Mok District, Xieng Khouang Province, rose up persistently. This and the active operation of the Patchai unit had an effect everywhere in Xieng Khouang. It caused such great worry and fear for the French colonialists that they opened a savage operation in this area. However, the Patchai unit still continued to ambush them, to protect the people, and to steal weapons from the enemies for themselves. With the support of the people, the Patchai unit steadily grew bigger and stronger.

By implementing the sacred plenum of the Lao revolutionary leadership committee on 20 January 1949, which was the day the Lao Issara Army and the present Lao People's Army were set up, the local military forces of Lao Soung nationality were gradually established and they spread into all the northern provinces. In particular, the Patchai unit was improved and trained in every way. Later, the Lao Issara Army and the Latsavong unit were established officially. Other units including the Patchai were organized and the name was changed from the Batou unit to the Patchai unit, named after the heroic Prince Patchai, who rose up to fight against the French colonialists in 1918-1922. Later on the Patchai unit expanded to many locations, e.g., Xieng Khouang, Sam Neua, Phong Saly, Luang Prabang, and northern Vientiane.

In 1953 the Lao Soung military forces in Xieng Khouang Province destroyed the enemies' cold season operation and other operations, and gloriously scored many achievements.

By carrying out the Geneva agreement concerning the guarantee of independence, freedom, and basic national rights of the people in Indochina, at the end of

1955 the Lao Soung military forces and also units of the Lao Issara Army rallied in two provinces, Sam Neua and Phong Saly.

In 1954-57 the Patchai Battalion fought shoulder to shoulder with units of the Pathet Lao Army to destroy the schemes of the enemies who had seized these two provinces. In order to maintain its forces Battalion 2 had to free themselves from the enemies' encirclement while the people rose up to fight with weapons in order to delay the enemies so they could not catch up. Battalion 2 (the Patchai unit part of it) divided up some of the forces to lead the way and others to propagandize and mobilize the people. This resulted in those who broke out of the enemies' encirclement of Bn 2 reaching the stronghold safely.

In 1960-69 the Patchai unit scored achievements in fighting and defending many liberated zones, e.g., Xieng Khouang, Sam Neua, part of Vientiane Province, Luang Prabang, and Sayaboury. They gloriously obtained victory and forced the American imperialists and their henchmen to sign the Geneva agreement in 1962 concerning Laos, and the second provisional tripartite coalition government.

By deciding to destroy the cruel and savage schemes of the American imperialists and their henchmen, the Patchai unit scored achievements in attacking the enemies. It took an important part in constructing bases in mountainous areas. It can be said that there is no combat operation the comrades in the Patchai unit have not participated in, especially in the fight against the U.S. Special Forces using 11 battalions in the Pha Thi area in Sam Neua at the end of November 1968 and early January 1969.

Besides its achievements in land combat, the Patchai unit in Sam Neua also fought against the U.S. air marauders by shooting down four U.S. planes. On 8 December 1968 the Patchai unit destroyed two U.S. helicopters, and shot down two U.S. spyplanes. During the transitional period of the fight against the U.S. invaders, the Patchai unit had patriots who strongly hated the enemies, and who were loyal to the nation's and the people's interests, namely Comrade Batou, whom history has called a hero, who represented such heroic deeds of the Lao Soung nationality.

After the nation was liberated the Patchai unit has been working in cooperation with other units in the LPA to defend and construct the nation and their own forces to be progressive and strong in every respect.

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NAVY MISSION, ANTI-THAI MROU ENCOUNTERS REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Dec 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by Ph. Phapmisai: "Mission of the Young Navy"]

[Text] Today we shall get acquainted with our navy.

Because of the demand and expansion of the army to fulfill national defense and socialist construction of our country, the navy was established on 13 November 1978. It is now five full years from the national liberation and establishment of the LPDR, and it is young and strong. When it was first organized it had over 100 cadres and combatants who were mostly from ground artillery and AAA. There were 20 vessels and a number of cadres, mechanics, and former technicians.

Since the navy was organized they have been carrying out their duty in different locations along the Mekong River border from north to south. In their first period of carrying out their duty they encountered many difficulties, e.g., cadres and combatants were not used to fighting on water, and they had little knowledge of technical repairs. In particular, they had no previous experience but they were trained by actual provocations of the Thai reactionaries, the obedient henchmen of the American imperialists and the Beijing expansionists, who used the MROU [Mekong River Operations Unit] fighting vessels and other forces to intrude in our waters many times. With a resolute spirit of protecting national democracy, the cadres and navy combatants raised their spirit of persistence and applied their own right to justice by resisting and stopping their intrusions and provocations in a timely manner. They carried out activities and also improved the unit's training, and increasingly got used to their own duty. Not only are they able to carry out water combat, but they are also able to join land and air combat.

Since the time it was organized and over the five years of carrying out its duty, the navy's mission has been to fight against the many intrusions and provocations of the Thai reactionaries, including shooting at and sinking 3 MROU vessels, arresting 38 people of misdeeds, patrolling and stopping illegal merchants, and seizing a large quantity of smuggled goods. They also worked in cooperation with soldiers in the army propagandizing the people and constructing bases, searching for and suppressing the enemies' henchmen and spies who infiltrated to incite unrest in the population bases, and in the ranks of

cadres and combatants: the navy has a fighting heritage. They were never afraid of difficulties and of making sacrifices. They have resolutely carried out their duty to defend democracy and our territorial waters continuously day and night without thinking; it tiresome, and have gloriously fulfilled their duty.

After improving its forces over the past five years, the leadership and command cadres of all levels have now been increased. They have received training from military schools at home and in fraternal socialist countries: its vehicles and weapons are modern ones. Specialized task cadres in technical repairs, shippers, etc, are capable of using weapons. They appreciate them and take good responsible care of them. Now the mission of the navy is to improve and strengthen steadily, to be ever-ready for combat, and to be capable in all combat situations. They are ready to sacrifice their lives to protect our beloved and cherished land as befits a strong force of the LPA, which resolutely preserves and reinforces the [fame] of the heroic PLA.

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EXPLOITS OF BN 409, GEN SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Dec 83 p 2

[Feature article: "The Work of Heroic Battalion 409"]

[Text] A ceremony to announce the setting up of Battalion 409 was held in a narrow clearing in Ban Kong, Nakhon Canton, Oudomsai District, Luang Prabang Province, on 1 December 1960.

On that day General Sisavat Keobounphan read the official announcement for the establishment of the battalion. He also had a friendly chat with some of the 409 cadres. In part of his conversation he said, "Comrades, you are the LPA combat cadres who held the guns to liberate the nation and the people from exploitation. Thus, we must know how to raise the spirit of fighting and persistence and how to protect the true role of the LPA as befits the confidence and the longing of the people of all ethnic groups, etc."

To carry out what was said by Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, who represented the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee, Battalion 409 cadres and combatants who still wore the blue clothing dyed with the sap of bushes and having old-fashioned weapons moved to the first combat operation. They attacked and liberated Meuang Nang, Louang Namtha Province. The victory of their first combat led them to knock their enemies out of the ring, and they seized a lot of weapons. This victory helped to create the role and to strengthen the Bn 409 cadres to march bravely into the Ano Tangsey liberated zone in Oudomsai Province; they joined the fight to liberate Nam Tha in 1962, and they joined the first campaign to liberate Nam Bac.

Bn 409 bravely moved to attack the enemies over and over again through waves of the national liberation war, attacking the enemies in small and big operations and completely implementing the higher echelons' orders. They won wherever they attacked. In 1983, in response to the urgent call of the nation, Bn 409 moved to carry out joint [patrol] duties in Luang Prabang based on the agreement and protocol of Vientiane, where they confronted and lived in the enemies' nest. Bn 409 changed from fighting with weapons to fighting fiercely in politics by confronting the exploitation and bribery of the enemies who would do everything possible to destroy Bn 409's strength. However, the Bn 409 cadres always fought resolutely against the nation's enemies without fear, and always resolutely and completely believed in the leadership of the party.

although the fighting took place in remote areas, the enemies' forces were in a better position than theirs, and many combatants fell, but those who were still alive continued holding their guns fighting. The loud calls for attacking and killing by Bn 409 in the war of liberation heightened fear among the enemies. The Bn 409 combatants are all children of the people of poor ethnic groups. Besides being combatants bravely holding guns and fighting, they also became skillful cadres for base construction. The people in many northern localities knew them well, and loved them as their own children.

Bn 409 was experienced in attacking enemies by using small forces, and they defeated and mobilized the enemies a great deal. Although the mobilization of the enemies was difficult, it shaped the spirit of the Bn 409 cadres to see a certain truth in their own struggle.

After the struggle against the war of aggression of the American imperialists and their henchmen in national liberation and national defense, now Bn 409 is honored as a hero unit in the ranks of the LPA. For the recorded achievements of Bn 409, the battalion will be given [colors] as follows:

They killed 2,500 enemies, seized and forced the surrender of 3,000 people, and seized 5,008 assorted guns and 150 tons of equipment and bullets. The whole battalion received one flag of heroism, four flags of victory, one independence [medal] first class, one independence [medal] second class, two independence [medals] third class, many medals for bravery and persistence, and different commendations.

Bn 409 has now been assigned to defend the nation's borders. Although defending the border is the front line of national defense, Bn 409 still stands side by side with other battalions in order to struggle together through difficulties and to advance to the accomplishment of their duty assigned by the nation. Also, if we get to know heroic Bn 409 we will be startled by the emulation process in setting up the unit, the political, military, and cultural training, and the process of increasing cultivation and animal husbandry in order to be self-sufficient according to the direction of the party.

Hero Bn 409 has become a model unit and a leading banner in training all-around strong companies throughout the LPA. All Bn 409 combatants from the day it was founded until today have become outstanding cadres. Many of them have been honored in training other units. Although now most of the Bn 409 cadres are new military combatants, the heritage of construction, leadership, and training of the unit is still beautiful. It continues to admirable get involved in national defense and national construction every hours.

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SARAVANE POPULATION, TRADE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FIGURES PUBLISHED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Malachon: "Saravane Advances"]

[Excerpts] Saravane is a big province in the southern part of our country, and previously it was divided into three provinces: Saravane, Taven-ek [East] and Vapikhambong. However, for many people Saravane Province is still a hard-to-reach mountainous area. This is not surprising because the communications routes are not adequate. There are connecting routes to other provinces, but if one travels through all ten districts under Saravane Province he could not do it without walking many tens of days.

Saravane District, where the provincial capital is located, has been built up from zero when the houses were ashes to become a spacious and livable district in the southern part of our country. Wooden houses have been going up one after the other. Places that facilitate making a living for the district people, e.g., banks, stores, movie houses, and schools, have all been newly and beautifully built and are completed or semi-completed.

Saravane is divided into ten districts consisting of a total of 219,803 people, including 19 ethnic groups that live together. They consider the circulation and distribution of goods between the flat land and mountainous areas and between the government and the people important. This is to enable the people of all ethnic groups who engage in different occupations to have food, clothing, and indispensable items for a steady improvement in the standard of living.

According to Mr Bounkong of the trade guidance committee of Saravane Province, in the first nine months of this year there was an approximately 10 percent increase in Saravane provincial trade. This includes the purchase of forest products from the people worth a total of over 32 million kip. Along with this the government has supplied industrial, handicraft, and forest products for the people and other provinces worth over 82 million kip. The important goods that the government purchased from the people were coffee, cardamom, rice, peanuts, soybeans, and cotton. In the third quarter of the year they were able to purchase over 110 tons of coffee. In only one canton, Na Thoisao, in Saravane District in the first nine months of the year, they purchased more than 275 tons of rice.

The expansion of trade has improved the standard of living of the people of ethnic groups in Saravane Province. In comparison with what had been the case, the poverty of the people of ethnic groups in hard-to-reach areas has steadily decreased because the collective trade network has reached them. The people of ethnic groups are able to bring their production and forest and ricefield products in exchange for clothing and items necessary for family living, including sewing machines, bicycles, and also their work tools. It is also reinforcement by itself so they will be more enthusiastic for steady production. Based on the estimate of the provincial trade organization, in 1984-85 the production of rice, coffee, cardamom, and other strategic goods in this province will be increased by more than half, and the same goes for the amount of purchases.

In the morning in Saravane, meat, wild animals, poultry, taro, potatoes, and fresh vegetables flood the market for trade. Both buyers and sellers are happy with the appropriate prices.

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NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN ADDRESSES INDOCHINA BANK CONFERENCE

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP CC Politburo, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers to the Second Conference of Bank Chairmen of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos on 13 December 1983 in Vientiane]

[Text] Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, committee member of the LPRP Secretariat and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the LPDR; Comrade Cha Rieng, governor of the National Bank of the PRK; Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, governor of the State Bank of the SRV; Comrade ministers and deputy ministers, and Kampuchean and Vietnamese comrades.

Dear comrades and friends,

Nineteen hundred eighty-three has passed by with a great victory for the people of our three nations in socialist construction and national defense. Today the 2nd Conference of Bank Chairmen of the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos is gloriously opened in Vientiane, the capital of our LPDR.

On behalf of the LPRP, the LPDR government, and myself, I would like to express warm respects and greetings to Comrade Cha Rieng, governor of the Bank of Kampuchea, Comrade Nguyen Duy Gia, governor of the Bank of Vietnam, comrade delegates of the Kampuchean National Bank, comrades and delegates of the State Bank of Vietnam, and honored guests present at this conference.

Dear comrades and friends,

The summit of the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos that was opened in Vientiane capital in February 1983 agreed to increase the special militant solidarity and the all-around cooperation among our three countries in the new phase. The conference of the bank chairmen of the three countries is one of the means of carrying out the joint statement of the supreme congress of our three countries. It is a continuation of the first conference of the bank chairmen of the three nations in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, in February 1982.

The purpose of this meeting is to increase even more cooperation in the area of banking, the special militant solidarity, and the all-around cooperation between our three countries.

Generally speaking, banks are an important part of the national economic base in each country. Cooperation between different countries in the area of banking is important for international economic relations. The socio-economic expansion is the foundation for the expansion in banking in each country. On the other hand, banking facilitates and promotes socio-economic expansion. The fundamental cooperation between our three countries is in the area of banking. On the other hand, cooperation in banking promotes cooperation between the three countries in other areas.

In the past years under the correct leadership of the true Marxist-Leninist parties in each country, the expansion of the society and economy in our three countries has gloriously succeeded in many ways. The special militant solidarity and the all-around cooperation between our three countries have been expanded one step further, including cooperation in banking.

We have been firmly cooperating with each other in building up and expanding things, exchanging knowledge, and helping each other in cadre training and in international banking activity. These are initial and actual satisfactory outcomes concerning the cooperation of our three nations in banking. I would like to wholeheartedly congratulate the achievements of the banks in our three countries.

In their own activities the banks of our three nations have been cooperating with and have received excellent assistance from the Soviet bank and other banks of socialist countries, along with international banking organizations. These are significant factors in the banking activity for our three countries that we must consider important.

Dear comrades and friends,

Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos are three fraternal nations that have shared life and death. We were all seriously destroyed by the war of aggression provoked by the imperialists. Later on, [our nations] were the victims of provocation and sabotage in many ways by the Beijing big-nation hegemonists. The people in our three countries have united together firmly to fight against the common enemy for our national independence, and we have achieved a complete victory in the struggle. Now we have to unite ourselves more firmly than ever for common goals, i.e., to construct socialism in each country and to defend the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia. Solidarity and cooperation are our source of strength.

In this spirit I strongly believe that this conference will become a guidepost for the newly expanded cooperation between our three nations for our national independence, socialism, prosperity, and happiness.

I would like to announce the official opening of the 2nd Conference of Bank Chairmen of the three nations of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos, and I wish the conference success. Thank you.

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CSO: 4206/52

XIENG KHOUANG OFFICER NOTES MEMBERSHIP, ROLE OF TRADE UNION IN PROVINCE

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Dec 83 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Mr Bountham Phommavan, secretary of the Trade Union Federation Central Committee of Xieng Khouang Province; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. How was the trade union in Xieng Khouang Province organized and what has its history been since the nation's liberation?

[Answer] After the nation was liberated, our trade union was officially organized at the end of 1976 under the guidance of the provincial party committee. Now our trade union is progressing unceasingly. In quantitative terms it has expanded into all districts throughout the province, throughout all business sections, state enterprises, the administration, factories, schools, hospitals, and agricultural settlements. There are trade union units in all institutes.

Now there are 33 units and 67 grassroots trade union units with 1,880 members, including 782 women members.

[Question] 2. What is the actual operation of the trade union in national construction?

[Answer] After our trade union was established it has determinedly taken part in its strategic duty and role.

Because the province was savagely destroyed by the war and the spirit of the people was broken, our trade union has joined the party, the government, and other mass organizations in maintaining peace and happiness in politics. It has treated the wounds from the war and effectively raised the standard of living materially and spiritually.

Now the cadres, workers, government employees, and workers of ethnic groups live a normal life.

[Question] 3. What is the outstanding heritage and specific experience of the province?

[Answer] All levels of the trade union and all members have turned to the grassroots to convert farmers to collective production.

Now 251 agricultural co-ops have been established. They eliminated illiteracy among the people throughout the province in early 1951, and it was considered the third province to do so. It is now continuing to raise the secondary school level in almost 20 cantons.

It is also continuing to guide the people to set up new homes according to socialist direction.

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BRIEFS

HOUA PHAN DISTRICT POPULATION, HOSPITAL--When you go to Houa Phan, the stronghold of the Lao revolution, everyone wants to stop to visit Siangko where General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan set up the Lat sa vong unit which is the origin of the present Lao People's Army. Downtown Siangko District is on the bank of the Ma River opposite Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province, in the SRV. Downtown there is a teacher training school for nationalities, a secondary school and senior high school, stores, and a 50-bed hospital where construction was aided by its twin province of Thanh Hoa. It stretches 150 km along the length of the Ma River, has 4,500 square kilometers, and over 60,000 people consisting of 10 ethnic groups: Lao Phout, Thai Dam, Mong, Lao Meu, and Yao. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Dec 83 p 3] 9884

PRC BORDER GUERRILLA UNIT--Since July the Boun Neua Canton guerrilla unit, Bounsa District, Phong Saly Province, has organized patrolling to guard their locality regularly in order to maintain peace and happiness for the people so that they will feel free to make their living. During this period they have patrolled the 15-km border area adjoining China a total of 200 times, and they patrolled around houses 730 times. They have been able to suppress in a timely fashion the evil ones that sneaked in to create unrest. Now this guerrilla unit's members are actively emulating each other to score achievements for the Lao People's Army's 35th anniversary on this coming 20 January. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Dec 83 pp 1, 3] 9884

SARAVANE DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE--The district party conference of Saravane District, Saravane Province, which was carried out for five days was closed on 11 December. There was a total of 109 full party members representing different units around the district who attended. Honored participants in the conference were Lt Col Siphan Outvongvilai of the provincial party committee, Comrade Visian of the provincial administrative committee, and a number of invited guests. The conference cast ballots to select a new district party committee consisting of 11 comrades. This conference closed with glorious success. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Dec 83 pp 1, 2] 9884

CHAMPASSAK TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP--[Question] How has the trade union in Champassak Province been expanded? [Answer] Our trade union in Champassak was organized on 8 May 1976 which was the successful completion of the national democratic revolution. Since the day it was set up our provincial trade union has expanded unceasingly and into all production areas. Now it has

over 4,100 members. There are trade union committees from the provincial level down to the base level in factories, agricultural settlements, offices, organizations, and other state production departments. [Interview with Khamman Keosali, member of the Secretariat of the Champassak Trade Union Federation] [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 15 Dec 83 p 2] 9884

CSO: 4206/52

COMMENTARY ON DECLINE OF TIN MINING INDUSTRY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 13 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] At the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange the other day, this commentator saw that Kit Cheang Holdings, originally classified under tin shares, had been shifted to the category of industrial and commercial shares, thus giving an impression that our tin mining industry is on the decline.

Tin mining industry has had several decades' history in our country and, moreover, tin is a principal product. As a matter of fact, tin and rubber are listed as the two main sources of our national economy, so they are of great importance to us.

In spite of its long history of exploitation, the development of our tin industry has been going downward. One of the reasons for its decline is that tin is a limited and irreplaceable natural resource, unlike rubber which can be replenished by replanting. That is why the decline of tin mining industry can be anticipated.

There are about 30 tin companies whose shares are traded in the stock exchange. In the past, most of these companies were owned by foreigners, and tin mining was done by dredging. Some of them have been bought over by local businessmen, and they have diversified to other businesses.

The Johan Holdings, Kit Cheang Holdings and Malayan Tin Industry are good cases in point. All these companies have branched out to manufacturing and plantation fields where they have laid down a good foundation. Judging by this trend, it is possible that all tin mining companies at the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange will have their shares incorporated into the manufacturing or industrial and commercial category. Thus tin shares will disappear from then on.

All shares traded in the stock exchange belong to some corporations with so huge capital that they can readily shift to other endeavors of development. As regards Chinese-operated gravel pump tin mines, it is possible that they will disappear, too.

The greatest difficulty faced by Chinese-owned tin mining industry is shortage of mineable lands. The existing gravel pump exploitation is being carried out

in poor tin-bearing land, because it had been deeply dredged or tapped in the past, and all tin deposits remaining there can be excavated within a short period. On the other land, the government restricts applications for mining land contracts upon expiration of a given period, which has caused the automatic closure of many small-scale tin mining companies.

According to an informal survey, already 39 companies engaged in gravel pump mining industry automatically folded with a matter of 7 months from April to October this year, which rendered 3,230 people jobless.

As to the tin mining companies which are still in operation, they are also facing many difficulties due to government control over tin export, a slump in tin price and high operating costs.

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CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY ON BRUNEI BECOMING ASEAN MEMBER

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] On 1 January 1984 Brunei will officially break away from British rule and become independent. The authorities have decided to hold festivities celebrating the national independence on 2 February. More importantly, Brunei will formally join the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN] on 7 January as the sixth member after Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand.

Brunei is situated in northern Borneo, contiguous with Malaysia's Sabah and Sarawak. Its population totals only 200,000, of whom 60 percent are Malays, while Chinese, British and the Iban tribe comprise the other 40 percent.

Although small in territory and sparse in population, Brunei has abundant national resources, including its world-renown supply of petroleum and liquid natural gas. At present the British Shell Petroleum Company is responsible for the exploitation of Brunei's oil, producing about 170,000 barrels per day, and bringing in millions of U.S. dollars' worth of revenue for the country. The people live an affluent life.

According to a survey, Brunei enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, averaging about [U.S.] \$2,200 per annum. Not only are its people exempt from taxation, they also enjoy free education and medical care.

Brunei relies on its oil production for its economy. According to survey, by the end of 1982 the country's foreign exchange reserves had exceeded \$10 billion. One may well say that Brunei is the wealthiest nation in Southeast Asia.

At present, the problem everybody is most concerned about is what would be Brunei's position after gaining full independence. Originally a British protectorate, it has already gained certain self-governing rights for a long period now.

Due to its geographical environment and close relationship with Malaysia, and with the view to launching economic cooperation with Sabah and Sarawak, Brunei's participation in the ASEAN structure is apparently a step in the right direction while seeking its economic development. On the other hand, the Sultan of Brunei may, after independence, consider and hope to maintain an all-round friendly relationship with other countries, and especially to integrate itself with the countries within the region. Therefore, it is expected that besides becoming an ASEAN member, Brunei will also join up as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

As far as the ASEAN is concerned, it has already given Brunei approval to become its sixth member country. It also hopes to share the wealth of Brunei's petroleum.

In 1979 Brunei and Britain signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, which stipulates that after Brunei's independence, Britain will continue to aid Brunei in defense matters and its technical experts will continue to play an important role in government administration and commerce. In other words, as long as Brunei does not possess adequate strength in military affairs, its defense will remain closely related to Britain.

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CSO: 4205/26

MALAYSIA

COLLECTIVE DECISIONMAKING POLICY CONSIDERED BEST FOR MCA.

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Datuk Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], said today: "Our party's central leadership firmly maintains that we should put into practice the principle of collective decisionmaking policy and collective responsibility. We think that our central committee should be informed of differing viewpoints prevailing within the Chinese community and that our decisions must be made in the interest of the majority.

"We hold that collective leadership is the best form, bar none. All of us must cooperate hand in hand, because we collectively shoulder our common destiny, survival and prosperity."

Datuk Neo was speaking at the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Womenfolk of the 80s--Their Past Accomplishments and Future Challenges" organized by MCA's Women Wing and held at the MCA House here.

Datuk Neo, who is minister of housing and local government, stressed that politics is the fundamental factor which can affect major events in our country and society.

He divulged that on the 14th and 17th of this month, both the prime minister and the deputy prime minister will visit Seremban to back MCA's campaign in connection with the coming Seremban parliamentary by-election.

Earlier, Datuk Paduka Rosemary Chong, chairman of MCA's Women Wing, said that language barrier should not become an obstacle to Chinese community's participation in politics.

Datuk Rosemary, who is deputy minister of culture, youth and sports, said that MCA's women section welcomes women from all walks of life to take an active part in politics, so they can become a political force.

"Therefore, we Chinese women must concentrate our energy, develop a sense of belonging and political outlook, and give full play to our potentials and intelligence in political, economic, cultural and educational fields in order to realize a fair and reasonable society with equality of the sexes,"

she said. She added: "Many of our existing laws are unfair to women, so we must strive for greater women representation in national, state and municipal assemblies."

Four outstanding, professional women delivered keynote speeches at the forum. They are: Lim Paik Gan, barrister-in-law, who spoke on "Women and the Law;" Teng Siu Yong, associate professor of education, University of Malaya, on "Women and Education;" Dr Lillian Lim, professor of economics and public administration, University of Malaya, on "Women and Economics;" and Dr Teo Mok Chian, professor of education, University of Malaya, on "Women and Politics." All speakers presented valuable and constructive ideas before the well-attended forum.

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CSO: 4205/26

CHINESE YOUTH ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 12 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] The Chinese Youth Association [CYA] wholeheartedly supports the government's stand on the constitutional amendments which have been passed by Parliament, and calls on all youth organizations throughout the country to back the government and carry out relevant activities.

CYA President Tay An Chuan submitted a memorandum to the deputy prime minister in Parliament House yesterday to convey CYA's standpoint.

The memorandum pointed out that the CYA is fully convinced that it was in the best interests of the nation and the people that the Mahathir-Musa Hitam-led government proposed the constitutional amendments.

"The aim of the amendments is to promote national progress and development in all fields, so we should allow of no doubt. We believe that prior to presenting them before Parliament, the government had made a careful study and a long-range plan about the amendments."

The CYA is the largest registered Chinese youth organization accredited to the proper authorities. It plays a positive role as a backer of the government.

Its memorandum said: "A constitutional amendment should not be turned into a political issue by any group. The CYA realizes that the government's effort in amending the constitution is to guarantee and consolidate the system of constitutional monarchy of our country.

"A national constitution is an important tool to govern a country. After our independence in 1957, we adopted the democratic parliamentary system to safeguard the dignity of our constitution.

"The entire people, irrespective of race, should safeguard our constitution in order to guarantee the national unity and harmony as well as independence of Malaysia.

"The CYA believes that in amending Article 12 of the constitution, the government had seriously considered it in the interest of the country and the people. The CYA also believes that the amendment bill in no way restricts the powers of the rulers and the Yang di-Pertuan Agung.

"The amended Article 12 of the constitution reads: 'Any government decree will automatically become law of the land if the king does not sign it within 15 days after its promulgation.'

"The CYA is full of confidence about the constitutional amendment bill, because the government bases its move on national interests and for the sake of safeguarding the king's prestige and prerogatives.

"A nation's right to act on its own should continue to be safeguarded. Parliament is the highest legal institution of the people and its decisions represent the inner voices of the people.

"While some people regard the government's proposal to amend Article 12 of the constitution as a crude behavior, the CYA believes that its move is aimed at the continuation of constitutional monarchy as a system to administer our beloved fatherland."

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CHINESE TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS' QUESTIONS ON CHINESE SCHOOLS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 8 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Commenting on Culture, Youth and Sports Minister Ibrahim Anwar's remark 6 November that the government simply has no intention of closing down Chinese and Indian schools, Mr Loo Ting York, vice chairman of the Chinese Teachers Association [CTA] made a public statement as follows:

Out of hundreds of millions of dollars for educational expenditures and other appropriations, Chinese primary schools get a mere 7 percent, so how can they replenish teaching and school facilities?

Why is it that the government has no reaction to the Chinese aspiration to build more Chinese primary schools in Chinese-concentrated areas, such as Petaling, Chiao Lai Road, Pekali Town in Pasing's northern district and Kuantan? If "no increase" is not equated with "closure," what is the government's explanation to the shortage of Chinese primary school teachers?

If teachers are being trained in other languages than Chinese, they are not meant to teach in Chinese primary schools, as evidenced by a reported presence of as many as 1,600 temporary teachers in Chinese primary schools this year (the government did not deny this figure). This is like "causing water to stop boiling by pulling firewood from under the kettle," so that Chinese primary schools will shrivel to closure due to lack of qualified teachers. Can the Chinese believe Minister Anwar's remark that the government simply has no intention of closing down Chinese and Indian schools?

Month after month in the past the CTA has repeatedly submitted requests and memorandums for an appointment with the minister, yet "difficulties remain although the speaker talks with great earnestness."

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EDUCATION MINISTRY ASKED TO RESTORE SUBSIDY FOR TEACHING OF CHINESE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 13 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The central educational manpower and technical committee of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] resolved today to ask the Ministry of Education to continue to conduct a "holiday period teachers' training class." It also appealed to the ministry to restore the subsidy for the teaching of Chinese language.

The committee meeting was presided by Datuk Chin Hon Ngian, the minister of health. Mr See Tun Ho, chairman of the committee, gave a report after the meeting was over.

Mr See said that Health Minister Chin will bring up the proposal for the "holiday period teachers' training class" before a cabinet meeting.

He added that the committee urged all Chinese school teachers to attach great importance to the teaching of Chinese and to continue teaching the language next year. At the same time, the meeting requested the Ministry of Education to incorporate Chinese-language course into the regular curriculum and to appoint supervisors to oversee the teaching of Chinese in various states.

With regard to the "3M problem," the meeting said that the national language is not taught in the first grade of Chinese primary schools until the second semester, and only 2 units at that, but it is taught for 6 units in that of public primary schools. Therefore, the participants in the meeting worried that the standard of national language in Chinese primary schools would be lower than in public primary schools.

In addition, the meeting requested the Education Ministry to announce the ratio of teaching hours of the mother tongue between public schools and public-type schools.

The meeting resolved in principle to draft a report concerning education which will serve as the committee's guideline for action. This report is expected to be completed within 2 months.

At the same time, the meeting resolved to ask the Education Ministry to give qualified temporary teachers priority to receive special training.

MALAYSIA

LAND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, CHINESE-LANGUAGE EDUCATION POLICY CRITICIZED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Tay An Chuan, president of the Chinese Youth Solidarity Movement [CYSM], criticized the government's land distribution quota system as most unfair, pointing out that less than 10 percent of ethnic-Chinese citizens got an allocation out of the already-developed 3.5 million mu of government land.

He was speaking at an investiture of a CYSM branch at Kota Tinggi, located 41 km from this city.

Mr Tay estimated that Malaysia has 32 million mu of land, of which 16 million mu can be used for development purposes.

According to the Federal Land Development Plan, development of 3.5 million mu has been completed. While the figure may look small, it represents a big slice compared with the overall interstate picture, and 90 percent of the schemes have been allotted to non-Chinese citizens.

Mr Tay disclosed that the government is planning to develop 2.9 million mu of land in Kelantan, 750,000 mu in southeast Johore and more acres in Trengganu to bring the total of land development schemes to 11 million acres.

On the other hand, there are about 2 million mu of reserves for Malays, another 2 million mu of land are owned by Chinese.

With regard to Chinese-language education, Mr Tay An Chuan said that although Chinese students can freely study the Chinese language, there is at present a shortage of teachers and a big cut in government subsidy for Chinese-language teachers, thus causing worry about its future.

While it is true that for the present Chinese-language education is still available in Chinese primary schools, there is no guarantee that such phenomenon will last, because the government gives no encouragement to Chinese students who wish to continue receiving Chinese-language education in secondary schools, Mr Tay added.

He said: "At present there is an acute shortage of Chinese teachers in middle schools, and the Ministry of Education restricts the number of qualified graduates who wish to enter the teaching profession. It is clear that the government's policy is to discourage middle school students from accepting Chinese-language education."

Mr Tay pointed out that in 1980, all graduates of the University of Malaya with Chinese major were accepted into its Department of Education; in 1981, a number of similar graduates were rejected, and out of the 43 Chinese-major graduates last year, only 4 were accepted into its Department of Education in spite of many unfilled vacancies there. Why didn't the government accept more Chinese-major graduates into the Department of Education?

Another problem brought up by Mr Tay concerned the big cut in government subsidy by Chinese-language education on grounds of economic retrenchment. The subsidy was slashed from M\$14 million to M\$4 million, yet there is no sign of cuts in other government expenditures. It is clear that the government intends to restrict the development of Chinese-language education.

Earlier, Teo Seng Hin, chairman of the Kota Tinggi CYSM Branch, said in his welcoming speech that he was appreciative of the support and assistance extended the organization by Mr Tay and other leaders. Tan Kee Lin, the secretary, made a report on CYSM's activities.

Teo Koo Lee, chairman of CYSM's advisory council, explained that the CYSM is a sound youth organization and urged all Chinese in Kota Tinggi to give it their all-out support by becoming members and making contributions to the local Chinese community.

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CSO: 4205/26

MALAYSIA

SARAWAK ELECTIONS A TEST FOR BARISAN NASIONAL

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Originally, elections for the state assembly in Sarawak were slated for October this year. However, an internal split within the Barisan Nasional [National Front] occurred and created immediately unsolvable problems which, in turn, forced the elections to be postponed until a later date. Present indications are that they will be held toward the end of December.

Sarawak's Barisan Nasional is made up of the Parti Pesaka Bumiputra Bersatu [Sarawak Bumiputra Conservative Party or BPP for short], the Sarawak National Party [SNAP] and the Sarawak United People's Party [SUPP]. At present the Sarawak election problem does not involve in-fighting among the PBB leaders, but the jockeying for position between the SNAP and a political organization representing the Dayak tribe called the Dayak Party.

Led by Datuk Leo Moggie, the Dayak Party is a splinter organization which broke off from the SNAP. At present it holds three seats in Parliament and nine others in the state assembly. On the eve of a general election, the Dayak Party applied for membership of the Barisan Nasional, but its application was turned down. It is hoping that in the coming elections it will win enthusiastic support from the Dayak people, so it will have a plausible cause for admission into the Barisan Nasional. And the SNAP will also face a severe test as to whether this national party can claim that it represents all tribes and races.

Datuk Taib Mahmud, chairman of Sarawak's Barisan Nasional, finds the controversy between the SNAP and the Dayak Party a thorny problem to handle, because he is anxious to guarantee a complete victory for the Barisan in the coming elections.

In principle, the Barisan Nasional has agreed to the two contending parties requests that they may go electioneering under their respective party banners. What worries the Barisan is that opposition parties may take advantage of the situation and reap unfair gains, because the Barisan does not want to see the people casting their votes for the opposition parties.

In the previous election, the SNAP won 18 seats in the Sarawak state assembly. At present it holds only 6 seats after its 11 assemblymen quit the party. It is anticipated that the SNAP will campaign for a total of 18 seats. On the other hand, the Dayak Party will campaign for 16 seats under its own banner and fight against the SNAP.

Apart from calming down the controversy between the SNAP and the Dayak Party, Datuk Taib Mahmud must simultaneously deal with the growing strength of opposition parties, particularly the Parti Rakyat Jati Sarawak [PAJAR] and the Democratic Action Party [DAP].

In the previous election, PAJAR put up no less than 17 candidates to fight against the PBB, but they were all annihilated, including its party chairman Ali Kawi who was clobbered by PBB's young candidate Zainuddin in the Salibas electoral district. It is expected that PAJAR will stage a comeback by putting forward a stronger formation of candidates and matching strength with PBB's nominees.

The Sarawak branch of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] was not established until shortly before the holding of the previous elections. At that time it put up 11 candidates specially to attack the Chinese electoral district of the Sarawak United People's Party [SUPP]. Although one of its candidates managed to win a seat, some of them did get a considerable number of votes.

Today the DAP has had a history of 5 years in Sarawak, and it is setting up branches in many cities. Its strength is growing steadily and may become a big threat to the SUPP in future elections.

Datuk Leo Moggie, chairman of the Dayak Party, recently said that the SNAP and the DAP have reached a secret campaign agreement for future elections. Yet, he added, the SNAP has openly waged war with the Dayak Party. In brief, Sarawak's Barisan Nasional will face a test in the coming elections.

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EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CURB OF RISING CRIME RATE

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] In recent months the crime rate in our country has shown a rising tendency, involving armed robberies, drug trafficking and homicides. The other day an armed robbery took place in Penang, resulting not only in the death of a policeman, but even an innocent person was fatally beaten in the incident. We cannot help calling the public attention to such crimes.

Police records clearly confirmed that the crime rate increased 6.5 percent from January to September this year, whereas the increase rate was only 2.56 percent for the corresponding period last year.

What is particularly serious is that cases of violent crime are steadily rising, up by 17.4 percent during the said 9-month period. A total of 227 homicide cases was also reported. This is a heart-chilling thought indeed.

To halt this unfavorable trend, Police Inspector General Tan Sri Mohamad Haniff disclosed that the police will launch a systematic, coordinated anti-crime action with the code name of "Anti-Crime Operation No 1" by sparing no effort in pursuing and rounding up all wanted criminals. In addition, the authorities will strive to obtain valuable information through this operation in order to bring all crimes to the net of justice.

The repeated happenings of crimes have threatened the people's lives and property and undermined public order. Of course, the police have the responsibility to take effective measures to stop the crimes. However, it must be stressed that it is the common obligation of all citizens to help maintain public peace and order. Therefore, in launching this operation, the police must mobilize the people and arouse their initiative, so that they can keep watch and help defend one another in their respective neighborhoods. With the collaboration between the police and the people, we will achieve twice the result with half the effort.

How can we move the public to take part in the various actions of the police force? The most important thing is for the authorities to strengthen the relationship and cooperation between the police and the people.

This cannot be attained in one stroke. In the past we used to practice a "salute system" and not long ago we promoted a "police post" system, both of which augured well for the police-people harmony. However, the cooperation has not shown any gratifying results. There must be a reason for this.

As a matter of fact, ever since the colonial period, the public has tended to feel that policemen are unapproachable, that it is best to "respect and avoid" them. Up to this moment, this kind of feeling and attitude still persists, thus leaving much to be desired in government-people cooperation.

Of course, the authorities understand this point. To tear down the obstacles, the authorities have organized a "Police Week," with the view to narrowing the gap between the police and the public. However, it cannot be denied that up to now a minor few among the police force still do not fully understand their duties, invariably leaving an unfavorable impression with the people who come in contact with them. Consequently, unless this phenomenon is completely wiped out, it would still be difficult to really achieve cooperation between the police and the public.

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CSO: 4205/25

COMMENTARY ON RISING VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 10 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] In the past few months, as we read the newspapers, it is not difficult to discover that news of violent robberies has become much more frequent than before. These crimes have caused losses of lives of not only the victims but also several policemen whose task it is to maintain public security.

Criminal behavior is indeed a serious social disease. Criminal offenses not only mean armed robberies but also cover all other acts that directly or indirectly threaten the rights of other people, including their lives and property, or that disturb public order and national safety. Violators, whether they commit the crime deliberately or unpremeditatedly, must be punished by the law of the land.

The effect of a criminal act can destroy the doer himself or the future or lives of other persons; on the other hand it sabotages the good social atmosphere and endangers national security. Therefore, our government is attaching great importance to this problem and is taking ways and means to stop criminal behavior.

Drug trafficking and violent robberies are considered the most serious crimes. Tan Sri Mohamad Haniff, the police inspector general, recently proved conclusively the steadily increasing trend of criminal cases in our country, with violent robberies occupying the highest rate.

Based on investigation, during the short 9-month period from January to September this year, our criminal crime record rose by 6.5 percent, while the increase was only 2.56 percent for the same period last year. The increase rate of violent crimes is shocking: Whereas it rose by only 6.92 percent during the first 9 months of 1982, the figure changed to 17.4 percent this year, up by nearly 200 percent. Among the violent cases, 0.6 percent involves the use of guns in the robberies.

Our police authorities regard armed robberies or homicides as the most serious criminal cases. Many cases have been solved and the perpetrators sternly punished. However, a high rate of case solutions is not the fundamental policy

to halt criminal behavior. The realistic way to stop armed robberies is to strictly prevent the smuggling of weapons.

It is common knowledge that most of the illegal weapons found in our country came from the Malaysian-Thailand frontier, just as is the case with narcotics. So, to stop armed robberies from occurring, we must strengthen our anti-smuggling effort along the Malaysian-Thailand frontier, including the military and police garrison and the examination of transit travelers' luggages. More important, we must put a stop to the unlawful corruption among policemen and customs officials.

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CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE SUPPORT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS--Datuk Lee Kim Sai, chairman of National Youth of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], said yesterday that a survey conducted by the MCA National Youth showed that the Chinese community on the whole support the constitutional amendments which were passed by Parliament last August. Datuk Lee, concurrently a deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, told BERNAMA, the national news agency, last night that the MCA is a firm supporter of the government and that he opposes any group which tries to confuse this issue. Datuk Lee added that in sum the constitutional amendments will not bring a bad effect to any side but, on the contrary, will be beneficial to the nation. [Text] [Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 15 Nov 83 p 3] 9300

CSO: 4205/26

SINGAPORE

OIL REFINING INDUSTRY FACES UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Jan 84 pp 21, 22

[Text] Singapore, Mon.--Singapore's key oil refining industry is braced for a bumpy ride as Middle East and Asian Opec countries gear up to take a hefty chunk of its business.

Singapore has the world's third-largest refining centre after Rotterdam and Houston. It has almost certainly been the most prosperous in recent years as weak oil markets spawned widespread mothballing of idle capacity in the West.

But Singapore's refining throughput and profits will slide this year when Indonesia starts running expanded plants at full tilt.

The big expansions will make Indonesia virtually self-sufficient and end its heavy reliance on Singapore for oil products.

From mid-1984, Saudi Arabia--like Indonesia a member of Opec--will start competing for Eastern markets with exports from a huge new multi-billion dollar refinery network to be phased in over the coming years.

The Saudi projects, and 1985 refinery expansions due in two other Opec members, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, spearhead a US\$160 (M\$368) billion plan by Arab oil producers to become major exporters of refined products as well as crude oil.

"A crunch looms," said an energy analyst with a large US bank in Singapore.

A senior industry executive here said: "Refiners' profits and plant operating levels will certainly fall in 1984, perhaps quite substantially."

Bottlenecks

He said the Singapore refining industry--Shell, Mobil, Esso and BP run their own refineries while Caltex and the Singapore Petroleum Company are joined with BP in operating another--has just had one of its best years, against the odds.

"We've had no real spare capacity," said the executive, adding that this was due largely to an unexpected rollover of lucrative processing deals with Indonesia in the second half of 1983.

Refiners had been resigned to seeing these contracts end in the middle of the year as Indonesia prepared to bring on stream large units which more than doubled the capacity of its own refineries in Cilacap, west Java, and the Borneo town of Balikpapan.

But the new plants have suffered persistent teething troubles, aggravated by storage and shipping hitches creating serious bottlenecks that have kept the refineries idle in the past few weeks.

This forced the Indonesians to extend contracts to refine oil in Singapore into the first quarter of 1984. "It's a windfall, but only temporary," said one industry source. "They should sort out their act in coming months."

Indonesian crude oil has contributed about 25 per cent of total refinery throughput here in recent years and prospects of finding replacement markets are dim.

A number of countries in the region already have surplus refining capacity, while others are boosting theirs in a bid to improve self-sufficiency.

As the Indonesian market falls away, the Saudis will mount their challenge with a US\$2 (M\$4.6) billion export refinery at Yanbu, on the Red Sea coast, due to start up around mid-1984.

This will be followed about a year later by another new giant refinery at al-Jubail on Saudi Arabia's east coast.

These and other expansion projects in the Middle East could add to extra one million to 1.5 million barrels a day of refined product exports to an already saturated world market, according to Shell Eastern Petroleum chairman Dick van Hilten.

Van Hilten said he expects the Middle East will place "a strong bias on looking for disposal outlets in Asia-Pacific".

Singapore's strategic location, realised centuries ago by Malay and Chinese traders, remains its basic advantage against outside competition in a region embracing a large number of small national markets.

Many of these are accessible only to vessels of about 30,000 tonnes or less, which could not be used economically to supply oil products from the Middle East.

Singapore has also invested heavily in advanced plant to enhance its flexibility and enable it to adapt to market needs the proportions of petrol, paraffin and gas oil produced from crude.

But van Hilten said the concentration of oil and oil-product power among exporters in the Gulf may eventually strengthen their bargaining position and lead them to try to impose their policies on the Asian region.

Some oil analysts believe this may already be beginning. One said: "Recent Saudi moves have fanned fears about how the Arabs aim to get a foothold in the region, and that they will try to tie sales of crude to sales of product."

The Saudis have told Japan--the world's second-largest oil importer and totally reliant on foreign supplies--that they want to sell it oil products from mid-1984.

"The Japanese were already trying to reduce their heavy reliance on the Mid-East because of fears of potential disruptions in supply," said a regional economist here.

"But they still rely on the Mid-East for 65 per cent of oil needs, and they will find it hard to say they don't want the products for fear of reprisals which could jeopardise their existing oil lifeline."

Another economist noted that Japan has funnelled large national investments into refinery development.

"The Saudi move may leave Japan little leverage via import duties or other means to protect its domestic refiners," he said. Industry sources said that in the long term the emergence of the Middle East as a large export refining centre would lead to a balance in oil prices between Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.

This in turn would prompt a battle for survival of the fittest among the refining centres which play a major role in balancing the needs of their regions.

But van Hilten said: "Singapore refineries should be able to hold their own against the much older European and Caribbean refineries."--Reuter

CSO: 4200/426

THAILAND

EDITORIAL URGES NEUTRALITY IN FACE OF USSR BUILDUP IN SEA

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] A report from American intelligence has been passed on to the National Security Council, and the Council Secretary General, Sqdn Ldr Prasong Soonsiri. It was revealed to the world at the beginning of the week that a buildup of Soviet military firepower in the territorial waters of the southern Pacific [is occurring]. The Soviet fleet has engaged in unusually heavy activity. Besides nuclear powered aircraft carriers, it also includes the "Ivan Lokov," one of the most powerful aircraft carriers in the world. It is worth noting that this ship can carry a battalion of marines, many tanks, and amphibious landing craft.

The USSR has gradually and continually increased its firepower in this area. Recently, in the last 2 years, there has been an unusual increase in warships and submarines from 80 to 175. The Kremlin leadership's fundamental reason for this doubling of ships is the fact that the Strait of Malacca is one of the world's most important strategic points, one that can cut Asia off from Europe. So some military affairs experts assert that "whoever controls the Straits of Malacca can control over half the world."

The secretary general of the National Security Council specified that the Soviet firepower increase was a direct threat to freedom in this region. Moreover, he stated that it was the duty and responsibility of the super-powers with interests in this area to carefully consider what they should do in response to Soviet behavior.

Is it possible that the USSR will use military force to directly intervene in Kampuchea where the Vietnamese occupation is weakening day by day both as a result of internal Vietnamese problems and problems with the Kampuchean people and resistance forces?

We can answer that this is possible if we think back to the growing offensive combat forces on the floating military base that includes marines, tank units and artillery all growing tremendously. Instead of increasing naval forces to simply protect its own interests in international waters, the USSR additionally has many medium and long range nuclear weapons sufficient to level Asia.

Without stating whether the USSR's goal in increasing its firepower in this region is offensive or defensive, Thailand's first responsibility is to not sit by idly. Even though our country is not in any comparable military position, our responsibility as a self-declared neutralist country attempting to build regional peace is to exert full pressure on the world's great powers of the other side, i.e., the U.S., Europe, Japan and China, to bargain strongly to establish a superpower balance of power in international waters so no one party is in a position to launch an attack. Besides all this, we are capable of directly expressing our attitudes to Soviet representatives stationed in Bangkok and through our representatives in Moscow.

But we must be most careful to not become a tool of one side, for we would then really lose our neutrality.

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THAILAND

OVERVIEW OF GULF GAS SITUATION

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 25 Dec 83 pp 13-15

[Article: "Will the Gas Situation In the Gulf of Thailand Be Bright Or Dismal?"]

[Text] On 12 September 1981, Thais throughout the country heard the words "bright and prosperous" for the first time since this was a day of great historical importance on the energy front. This was the day that natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand began to be developed for use.

But not long after that, reports began coming in that things were not as bright as once thought. Then on 13 December 1983, the government clearly announced that these reports were true.

"Today, the Petroleum Trust of Thailand informed the Union Oil Company that the gas reserves at the Erawan gasfield amount to 0.628 trillion cubic feet, with this being effective since the day that we learned the results of the latest survey (23 July 1983)," said Flying Officer Suli Mahasanthana, the minister to the Office of the Prime Minister, in his capacity as the chairman of the Policy-Level Committee to Negotiate Combining Capital and Purchasing Petroleum.

1971, the Year Concessions Were Given

The Thai government first began granting land and sea concessions to conduct surveys and produce petroleum to private companies in 1971. Seven private companies were given concessions to conduct petroleum surveys in the sea. Six of the concessions were in the Gulf of Thailand and one was in the Andaman Sea. And five private companies were granted concessions on land.

The six companies given concessions in the Gulf of Thailand included the Beckthan Thailand Company, AMOCO Thailand Petroluem, Thailand Sun Oil, the Union Oil Company of Thailand, the Texas Pacific Company of Thailand and Tritan Oil Company of Thailand. The company that was given the concession in the Andaman Sea later returned the concession to the government.

The private companies that were given land concessions included the Thai Shell Exploration and Production Company; Esso Exploration and Production, Korat Inc.; Esso, Udorn Inc.; Theramarin International Inc.; and the Philips Petroleum International Corporation.

In the Middle of the Gulf of Thailand, Gas Has Been Discovered in 12 Locations

Concerning the surveys conducted in the middle of the Gulf of Thailand, the companies fortunate enough to discover natural gas included the Union Oil and Texas Pacific companies. They found a total of 12 sources and estimated the total gas reserves to be about 16.1 trillion cubic feet.

The Erawan Gasfield, an Initial Triumph

The first natural gas to be produced for use was produced by the Union Oil company at the Erawan field. The Petroleum Trust of Thailand (PTT) laid an undersea gas pipeline from the wells to the coast in Maptaphut Commune, Rayong Province. From there, the PTT was to build land gas pipelines in order to distribute the crude natural gas to various locations.

The first public unit to use natural gas as an alternative source of energy in place of fuel oil was the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT). It used the gas at the Bang Pakong and Southern Metropolitan power plants. The first private company to volunteer to become a customer of the PTT and purchase natural gas was Thai Cement LTD. It hoped to use the gas at its new cement plant at Saraburi.

The schedule that was made called for everything to be completed and the natural gas ready to go on-line in September 1981. Everything went as planned, and the bright day was set for 12 September.

Gas Contract

According to the contract agreed on, the Union Oil Company was to supply the PTT with 200 million cubic feet of natural gas a day from the Erawan site. This was to be increased 50 million cubic feet a year until it was supplying 500 million cubic feet a day in 1990. Later on, gas from other sites of the Union Oil Company, such as the Ban Phot, Pla Thong and Satun sites, would help reach this amount.

The Bud That Failed to Blossom

Just after General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, officiated at the ceremony to open the natural gas well and let the gas flow on-shore through the pipes for the first time--with General Prem uttering the words "bright and prosperous"--on 12 September 1981, everything began turning sour.

Since then, the amount of gas that Union Oil has sent to the PTT has never been in accord with the amount agreed on. That is, during the initial period, the amount pumped did not reach 100 [million] cubic feet per day. At that time, Union Oil and the Thai government helped each other pacify the Thai people, saying that everything was going as planned, that it was normal to have a few problems and that everything would be all right.

Things were orderly, just as they had said. But the amount of gas being pumped on-shore did not increase at all. It just trickled in like water from a faucet. Both sides were embarrassed. The great dream--to the extent that on the day that gas first reached shore, a television company was hired to film the event and spread the news throughout the world and General Prem later led a group of private Thai businessmen on a trip abroad to persuade more foreign investors to invest in Thailand--has been shattered.

After being questioned repeatedly, the Union Oil company said that the main reason why it has not been possible to supply the PTT with the amount of gas agreed on in the contract is that the structure of the Erawan field is different from that of other natural gas deposits in the world, which are large reservoirs.

Concerning its actual geological structure, this deposit is composed of stratified layers of rock, which means that the gas deposits are small, dispersed deposits that are not connected to each other. The temperature in the deposits is higher than normal. And finally, according to the most recent survey, the gas reserves in the Erawan gasfield actually amount to only about one-third of the original estimate of 1.58 trillion cubic feet.

The PTT Has Announced That It Will Fight the D. and M. Company

After the PTT was informed of this by the Union Oil Company, it announced that this could not be correct. [It said that] if the geological structure of the Erawan gasfield is different from that of other gasfields and is composed of small, dispersed deposits that has resulted in less gas being pumped than agreed on, the Union Oil Company should invest more money and dig more wells. It cannot say that the gas reserves in the Erawan gasfield are only one-third of what was originally estimated, which is just an excuse to keep from being fined by the PTT for violation of the contract. [It said that] the company is just afraid of losing profits because of having to invest additional capital.

The PTT stood its ground, saying that it was just not possible for the gas reserves in the Erawan gasfield to be so much lower than originally thought. [It said that] if the company continued to distort the matter, it would have to take the matter to the World Court.

But the Union Oil Company continued to insist that what it had told the PTT was the truth. It suggested that a well-known engineering and advisory company be hired to conduct a new survey and that a new agreement be reached on the basis of the survey results.

Thailand was not interested in this and held many meetings to discuss this matter. On 24 December 1982, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, the then minister of industry, stated that Thailand was sticking to the original resolution and that the Union Oil Company would be fined, with the fines retroactive to the day that gas began being pumped on-shore and there was a shortfall. The fine already amounts to about 1 billion baht. Concerning this fine, which was computed based on an accounting system, the PTT paid the Union Oil Company for the gas it purchased at a rate of 80 percent of the price agreed on [instead of the full price].

However, the Thai government then agreed to hire the Degolyer and McNaughton Company (D and M), which is the company that originally surveyed the natural gas reserves in the Erawan gasfield and estimated the reserves at 1.58 trillion cubic feet, to make a new survey.

The Union Oil Company has tried to get the Thai side to see that it has made a great effort by drilling several new wells and that it is not worried that its profits will decline as the Thai side has sarcastically claimed.

At the same time, the company agreed to begin producing natural gas from the Ban Phot gasfield ahead of schedule. The original agreement called for work to begin in April 1985. But work began in April 1983, 2 years ahead of schedule. It is expected that by the end of 1983, gas will begin to go on-line at a rate of approximately 30-50 million cubic feet a day and that this will increase to 50-75 million cubic feet a day by the middle of 1984.

The Answer by the D and M Company, the Shattered Dream of the Thai Government

After that, Thai government officials placed their hopes in the D. and M. Company, which had been hired to survey the gas reserves in the Erawan gasfield for the second time. Finally, on 23 July 1983, the D. and M. Company informed the PTT of the results of this survey. It reported that actual natural gas reserves at the Erawan site were only 0.628 trillion cubic feet and not 1.58 trillion cubic feet.

Thailand was dumfounded and asked for time to consider the details concerning the method used by the company to make this new survey and to decide whether to inform the Union Oil Company that it would accept this new figure or whether it would take the matter to the World Court.

Since then, the Thai side has begun to take a less strident tone. Government official: "we gradually began to admit the truth in interviews. At the same time, investors, particularly the Thai Cement Company, which has already built a gas pipeline, have begun voicing more and more complaints. But the PTT does not yet have any gas to give them since it must supply EGAT first. Thus, the only thing sent in the gas pipeline of the Thai Cement Company has been water to keep the pipe from breaking.

At the end of November, the PTT agreed to supply natural gas to the Thai Cement Company at a rate of 10 million cubic feet a day, with the amount gradually increasing as the Union Oil Company steps up its supplies of gas [to PTT].

Everything came to a head on 13 December when the government announced that it was accepting the D. and M. Company's new [survey] figures. But it said that Thailand was entitled to the fines levied against the Union Oil Company during the period 12 September 1981 to 23 July 1983. There would be no fine for the period after 23 July. Since the estimated gas reserves at the Erawan gasfield have declined, the amount of gas that the Union Oil Company is obligated to supply to the PTT has dropped from 250 million cubic feet a day to only 130 million cubic feet a day. The total fine amounted to approximately 1.4 billion baht.

The Truth Has Been Accepted But There Is Still Hope

Even though the Thai government has accepted these figures, in an interview, Flying Officer Suli later said that the Thai government is confident that if the Union Oil Company continues making a great effort to develop the gasfield, the amount of gas pumped from this gasfield should reach 150 million cubic feet a day rather than 130 million cubic feet.

Besides this, on the same day, the Thai side sent a letter to the Union Oil Company asking to change one of the conditions in the contract. It asked that from now on, if an advisory engineering company is hired to survey gas reserves in other gasfields, the company hired should not have to be a U.S., Japanese or Thai company so that the same company, that is, the D. and M. Company, does not have to be hired again. This will help prevent any partiality from arising.

As soon as this was reported, investors began complaining that instead of the "brightness and prosperity" promised by the government, things are looking very dark and dismal. Even the State Railway of Thailand has temporarily halted the project to build a railroad line to the eastern part of the country since it is not sure where the various industrial projects in which the government has placed such great hopes will be located or whether they will even be built.

The Effects, an Incalculable Loss

According to the Fifth National Economic and social Development Plan, the government had hoped to change the country from an agricultural country into a semi-industrialized country by 1986 using the natural gas from the Gulf of Thailand as an important factor. But the fact that the gas reserves at the Erawan gasfield are substantially less than originally estimated has had a widespread effect.

Concerning the second project of the PTT, in which construction of the gas separation plant has already begun, when finished, this project will require 350 million cubic feet of gas a day. And so, comparing this amount to the amount of gas that the PTT is presently receiving, what will happen?

Concerning this, the government has said that there will not be any problem since, at that time, we will be receiving gas from other sites, too, meaning the Ban Phot, Pla Thong, Satun and other sites. The gas obtained from all the sites will definitely be adequate to satisfy demand. But the villagers are still worried. They wonder what will be done if the structure of these other gas sites is like that of the Erawan site and problems arise because of a drop in gas reserves.

If we include the losses suffered by the PTT, which borrowed a huge sum of money to invest in the construction of a gas pipeline, the losses suffered by EGAT, which borrowed money to build two power plants and which has received less gas than it needs, and the losses of the Thai Cement Company, which has received only half the gas [promised it], the losses are staggering for a small developing country like Thailand.

This does not take into account the loss of confidence among Thai and foreign investors who [were planning] to invest in the industrial projects along the eastern seaboard, which, as stated in the Fifth Development Plan, are the government's primary projects for developing heavy industry, some of which have now had to be changed.

Summary

What has happened will undoubtedly prolong the time it takes to develop the country and turn it into a newly industrialized country. Even though the government claims that this will not have much of an effect since we still hope to obtain gas from the other sites, that is a hope that is based on an uncertain future.

The simple conclusion in this matter is that there was a lack of knowledge and understanding about new scientific techniques, which our country has never used before. This made it necessary for us to accept everything told us by foreign investors, even if we did not agree.

Because of this lesson, it is hoped that this will never happen to Thailand again if we use the lesson to find the mistakes and correct them.

Natural Gas Reserves In the Gulf of Thailand

Unit: trillions of cubic feet

Company and natural gas site	Concessionary zone	Definite Reserves	Fairly Definite Reserves
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Union Oil

Erawan	12, 13	0.628 (original 1.58)	0.215
Kaphong	10	0.132	0.233
Plai Thong	11	0.608	0.346
Satun	11, 12	0.120	3.051
Ban Phot	13	0.082	0.755
Pla Daeng	11	0.043	0.608
Chakrawan	12, 13	0.049	0.988
Total		(1.662)	(6.196)

Texas Pacific

B	15, 16	1.379	4.126
Grand total		3.041	10.322

Note: The above figures on natural gas reserves in the Gulf of Thailand do not include figures for gas from the northern Pla Daeng, Funan, Trat and Pakarang gasfields of the Union Oil Company or the E gasfield of the Texas Pacific Company.

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RTA CITES REASONS FOR DEFEAT OF LAO ROYALISTS

Bangkok SENASAN (STAFF JOURNAL) in Thai Oct 83 pp 51-53

[Article by Colonel Pathiphat Muraphan;; "The Communist Method of Seizing State Power"]

[Excerpt] The Main Reasons for the Defeat of the Lao Royalists

1. Prince Souphanouvong joined with North Vietnam in order to forge a movement to fight the French. This movement was known as the Indochina Liberation Movement, the leader of which was Ho Chi Minh.
2. The United States changed its national defense strategy since it could build long-range weapons and carry on reconnaissance activities using artificial satellites. This made the military bases in Indochina obsolete. And so the United States abandoned its allies who had participated in the struggle against the communists.
3. The struggle in Laos was directly dependent on the war in Vietnam since North Vietnam used central and southern Laos as a route for sending men and supplies from North Vietnam to South Vietnam and Kampuchea. Later on, the struggle in Laos was a struggle between the troops of the right-wing Lao government and North Vietnamese troops. The forces of the Pathet Lao, or Red Laos, played only a very small role in the struggle.
4. The clever negotiating tactics used by North Vietnam and the Vietcong at Paris helped not only North Vietnam but also the Lao communists. During the negotiations to organize a coalition government, the leftist delegates did the same thing as the North Vietnamese delegates had done in negotiating with the United States.
5. All during the struggle, most of the Lao forces were used on the military front and so there were insufficient forces for use on the agricultural front and in the industrial factories. Besides this, most of the country was a battlefield and so crops could not be grown. Thus, [the royalists] had to rely solely on the United States.

6. The Pathet Lao was allowed to hold a liberated zone in Sam Neua and along the border with Vietnam. This enabled them to strengthen their forces and to conceal the activities of the North Vietnamese, who conveniently used Lao territory along the Ho Chi Minh trail.

7. There was little unity within Laos. There was even a power struggle among the right-wing groups and they [often] betrayed each other. There were frequent changes of government, and the Soviet Union took the opportunity to support the neutral faction, that is, Kong Le, and help it seize power. Thus, there were three [main] Lao factions. This greatly weakened Laos.

8. The efficiency and morale of the government troops and their understanding of how to oppose the communists was greatly inferior to that of the Pathet Lao and Viet Minh.

9. Most of the people in Laos remained neutral and did not get involved. (Most government officials felt that the communists would not harm them.)

10. The communists understood the psychological character of the students, small capitalists and newly ordained monks. They brought these forces into their united front and made good use of them (having them hold demonstrations and cause disturbances).

11. Few of the Lao people or government officials had ever received any training about the danger posed by the communists. Also, the merchants and capitalists, most of whom were foreigners, exacerbated the economic crisis (by hoarding goods and raising prices at will).

12. The king and queen of Laos were remote figures for the people of Laos (which is very different from the situation in Thailand). In southern Laos, Prince Boun Oum Na Champasak, who was like a second king, set up a casino in Pakse and controlled almost all the national-level trade activities.

13. The government side was not able to coordinate things and lacked unity in defending the nation since there were frequently coup d'etats.

The Lessons That Should Be Learned From the Struggle in Laos

1. Tying oneself to a foreign country, with the survival of the country being the stake, is very dangerous for the country. (Prince Souphanouvong tied himself to North Vietnam and had Viet Minh forces operate in Laos, particularly along the Ho Chi Minh trail. Besides this, because the leaders of the Lao government were related to each other, the right-wing faction ignored the activities of the Pathet Lao, and this enabled the Pathet Lao to establish a liberated zone in Houa Phan Province at the very beginning.)

2. The formation of a strong party, united front and armed force by the Pathet Lao and Vietnam enabled the people's war in Laos to make progress step by step.
3. The Lao government did not heal the splits within the country and did not have any patriotic ideals to hold things together. The various factions were interested only in benefiting themselves. This gave the pro-communist faction a chance to use the splits and change to a communist system.
4. The Lao government did not coordinate things and there was no unity in defending the country. The government changed frequently as a result of coup d'etats. And none of these changes of government helped solve the country's problems; they just made things worse (new flies).
5. The United States felt that it had spent a lot of money and sent in many troops to help the right-wing Lao government without getting anything back in return. (The view of the merchants was: Why should white people have to go die for yellow-skinned people?)
6. The corruption in government and military circles damaged the morale of the low-ranking soldiers. Many soldiers did not receive their monthly salaries or allowances as scheduled. Lao soldiers trained only occasionally and preferred to remain on the defensive since they had to take their families along with them (otherwise, their families would have starved). Hospital care and welfare services were ignored and left to fate.
7. The efficiency and morale of the Lao government troops was lower than that of the Pathet Lao and Viet Minh. They were not given any training concerning political ideals, and commissioned officers liked to invite their subordinates to gamble, with the officer being the dealer. There was phantom accounting (that is, there were no actual soldiers but salaries and allowances were drawn for the phantom soldiers). Also, most of the soldiers were worried about their families and so they were not very enthusiastic about fighting. They just thought about going AWOL and saving their own lives.
8. The Lao government was not self-reliant, it could not depend on itself. To an excessive degree, it entrusted the survival of the nation to the United States. And so, when the United States stopped providing help, the morale of the Lao government evaporated and it was immediately ready to admit defeat.
9. The Lao government did not understand the enemy and was very weak on the psychological operations front. It did not solve the problems correctly and lacked strong leaders. Prince Souvanna Phouma was frequently ill. He was not tough and never thought that his brother (Prince Souphanouvong) would do anything to harm him.

10. The Pathet Lao was able to use the united front (students, workers, small capitalists and others) in the cities to make great political gains for itself. It did so by inciting these groups to stage protests and demonstrations, cause disturbances, put up posters attacking the government and administrative officials and infiltrate all student groups (urging children to oppose their parents).

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IRREGULAR AUXILIARY FORCES INTELLIGENCE, SUPPORT MISSIONS

Bangkok SENASAN [STAFF JOURNAL] in Thai Oct 83 pp 33-36

[Article: "The Combat Support Volunteers of the 'Thahan Phran' Irregulars"]

[Text] The Combat Support Volunteers of the "Thahan Phran" Irregulars (CSV) is a new name that is still unfamiliar to people in general. And people do not yet have a correct understanding about this in accord with the government's objective in forming this group. Thus, we want to clarify things so that people understand the background, duties, coordinating activities and usefulness of this unit. In brief, the Combat support Volunteers are people of all classes who have a strong desire to help and support the thahan phran irregulars program in order to defend and develop the country so that it grows and prospers on all fronts.

The main duty that the Combat Support Volunteers will have to the country, their homeland, is to provide help to the thahan phran irregulars on the intelligence and logistics fronts when operations are being conducted to defeat and destroy the communists. Another important task is to provide support in carrying out the political tasks in accord with Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980. They must remember that this is their land and that they are the guardians and beneficiaries. Thus, they must do everything possible to help their locality and country develop and make progress.

Thus, the combat Support Volunteers program plays an important role in getting people to help develop their native region and homeland. It may be difficult to train these people to enable them to learn and be capable of providing help on the combat and development fronts. But government officials have made a great effort and results have been achieved, as can now be seen. The Combat Support Volunteers was formed in accord with the resolution passed at the eleventh meeting of the Staff Department held on 7 April 1982. And the RTA CINC authorized the formation of this group on 27 April 1982. Those interested may wonder what qualifications a person must have in order to join the Combat Support Volunteers. The answer is as follows:

1. Hold Thai citizenship.
2. Be at least 15 years old.
3. Be a person who has sincere faith in the democratic system with the king at the head.
4. Be an honest and moral person who does not engage in any activities that pose a danger to society.
5. Have never been punished, released or discharged for failing to perform his duties as a government official, state enterprise employee or local administrator honestly.
6. Have never been sentenced to prison by a court except for being punished for an offense due to negligence or a minor offense.

Members of the Combat Support volunteers will lose their membership if:

1. They die.
2. They resign.
3. They lack any of the qualifications mentioned above.
4. They are sentenced to prison, with the exception of offenses committed due to negligence or minor offenses.
5. They are dismissed by the commander of the thahan phran irregulars special affairs unit for improper behavior.
6. The Army Operations Center feels that they pose a danger to national security and orders them dismissed.

In providing the training and organizing things, the thahan phran irregular special affairs unit of the army area is the unit that will provide instructors and experts as appropriate. The first, second, third and fourth army areas will provide additional instructors and experts as necessary to support the training. Concerning this training, the army has forbidden [the units] from collecting any money or other goods from those attending the training seminars to pay for the training except when they have the confidence of supporters. As for the period of training, this will be determined as appropriate, but the period must not exceed 10 days. Besides this, high-echelon commanders have graciously formulated a policy for organizing and implementing the Combat Support Volunteers program. Three stages have been stipulated for implementing things. These are: the stage of providing knowledge, the organizational stage and the operational stage.

Since this program was first established, the thanhan phran irregulars special affairs units of the army areas have done the following in training and forming Combat support Volunteers:

1. The thanhan phran irregulars special affairs unit of the First Army Area has trained and organized five classes of Combat Support Volunteers totalling 702 volunteers.
2. The thanhan phran irregulars special affairs unit of the Second Army Area has trained and organized 31 classes of Combat Support Volunteers totalling 6,257 volunteers.
3. The thanhan phran irregulars special affairs unit of the Third Army Area has trained and organized 35 classes of Combat Support Volunteers totalling 3,948 volunteers.
4. The thanhan phran irregulars special affairs unit of the Fourth Army Area has trained and organized three classes of Combat Support Volunteers totalling 863 volunteers.

The operational stage, which is the heart of the Combat Support Volunteers program, is a very pleasing thing. Each group and class of Combat Support Volunteers in each army area has tried to carry on activities and accomplish things of benefit in accord with the targets set. They have provided useful information, visited and raised the morale of the thanhan phran irregulars and developed and built things of benefit to the public.

On the development front, the Combat Support Volunteers of the Third Army Area, whom I had a chance to go observe for myself, have initiated innovative programs and are carrying on several interesting projects. For example, there is:

1. The model village development project at Ban Pa Ruak in Nakhon Thai District, Phitsanulok Province.
2. The drip irrigation project at Ban Khlong Nam Lai Tai in Khlong Lan Subdistrict, Kamphaengphet Province.

Besides this, the thanhan phran irregulars special action unit in the Third Army Area has creatively organized many other projects desired by the people in the Third Army Area.

What is praiseworthy is that these important projects are all in accord with the government's policy of developing the poor rural areas so that they grow and prosper.

Furthermore, these projects have achieved results because of the joint efforts and unity of the people and Combat Support Volunteers. This is something to be proud of and it is worthy of our admiration.

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INEQUALITIES IN TREATMENT OF NCO RANKS

Bangkok ATHIT KHLET LAP in Thai 23 Dec 83 pp 6, 7

[Letters column]

[Text] To: The RTA CINC and Supreme Commander through ATHIT KHLET LAP

Concerning the army training non-commissioned officers using the accelerated curriculum implemented in 1978, the students are draftees and civilians. The training, which lasts 1 year, is given at the Infantry Center. When they graduate, the students are given the rank of corporal, level 4, which is equivalent to Grade 10. Among those who come to take this course and who are draftees are people who have already received an education equivalent to Grade 12.

Another thing is that there was already an army NCO school, which is the main school of the Infantry Center Academy. It accepted civilians, who took a 2-year course. Later on, the army NCO school began accepting draftees. Stated simply, draftees began attending school along with the others. And similarly, there were many who had qualifications equivalent to Grade 12. When they graduated, the army gave them the rank of sergeant, level 6. In short, there wasn't any problem with this.

But then, the army expanded the original NCO curriculum for the second, third and fourth classes. The students were all draftees and the 2-year curriculum was for draftees like before. Most of these NCO cadets were draftees who had undergone difficulties, who had been in the field and who had grade 10-12 educations. When they graduated, they were assigned to various units and had a chance to work along the border. They worked hard for the unit.

For example, at the end of 1981, [these soldiers] went and defeated the communists at Khao Kho. There were hardly any new NCOs in the newly-formed battalions. In short, since their graduation, the NCOs who took the accelerated course during the years 1978 to 1981 and the army NCOs (from draftees) have performed their government duties well. This letter has not been written in order to complain or tell others about the hardships we have undergone.

What we are unhappy about is that the army is training more NCOs using the 1-year accelerated curriculum with the students taken from draftees who have finished Grade 12. When they graduate, they are made sergeants, level 8. In 1982, such people were assigned to the battalions, where there were NCOs who had graduated before them. As mentioned above, they have worked hard and been there for several years. Many of them are still sergeants, level 6 to 8. Those who are secure "have it made." But comparing them to the new graduates (in both rank and salary level) they are all about equal.

These people graduated only recently and have not worked much but yet they have been made staff sergeant or sergeant 1st Class. If a battalion has a limited number of senior NCO spots open, it holds an examination, and these [new NCOs] have the right to take the test. This is being criticized, especially in the new battalions. The army is not being fair. The issue can be stated as follows:

There are draftees with Grade 12 qualifications who took the 2-year course and who were made sergeants, level 6. They have worked for the nation, religion and monarchy for several years but some of them have not been allowed to take the senior NCO examination. This is different from those who came to work just recently but who enjoy the same rights. We would like to inform the RTA CINC and supreme commander about this and ask him to give some attention to the low-ranking soldiers, too.

Sincerely,

A low-ranking soldier in the army

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EX-STUDENT LEADER VIEWS MOVEMENT, FORMER COLLEAGUES

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 30 Sep 83 pp 27-30

[Interview with former Secretary General of the National Students' Center of Thailand [NSCT] Sutham Saengprathum]

[Text] The student movement in the past was quite an active and lively force for democracy. But since the cruel killings of citizens at Thammasat University by the fascist dictators in 1976, the student movement has been silenced for a time. Some portions of it had to head to distant areas and turn to violence in resistance.

Later, these people returned in bitterness from these areas to which they had fled. At the same time, a younger group of students attempted to revive the student movement so that it would once again have a role in the struggle for democracy and justice. But regardless, the changes that have taken place are likely to prevent the movement from resembling what it was in the past. Many people have pulled out; many have been blocked by problems that emerged.

Today's student movement is thus in a condition of closed silence, different from the one we have seen in the past. The arguments and debates on theory and direction are generally still around with no sign of an end. But this does not at all mean that the student movement is going to disappear. SIAM MAI thus feels it necessary to review the movement's various problems. Even if it is not possible to find solutions at once, we feel that such a review accentuates the need to not forget the movement.

Mr Sutham Saengprathum, the last secretary general of the NSCT offers his views and comments on the present student movement to SIAM MAI. This is another angle of thinking to enable the student movement to receive opinions useful in helping it to develop creative

[Question] Please comment on the strengths and weaknesses of today's student movement.

[Answer] In my opinion, what is good about today's student movement is that its thought and spirit are oriented toward serving society. But the forms and opportunities through which these thoughts and consciousness may be reflected are quite limited. The reason for this lies with the student movement itself; and the present political situation is a limiting factor.

My view of the student movement itself is that even with its thought and conscience, the movement lacks experience in doing work; it still does not try hard enough to think up activities such as preparing debates or organizing political events well. As much as I can say, the movement still lacks sufficient preparation. When this is the situation, each activity will have few people joining in and will not be as lively as it should be. It is not correct to say that few people join only because the overall current of the movement is low. It is more correct to look back at ourselves. How have we prepared and how much? If our preparation is still without direction, we cannot talk about organizing political activities since we are not even able to arrange parties and get together well.

The second point is on organization of the students themselves and has to do with the coordination of leadership levels at each university. I still think that this is not being done as well as it should be, and this affects exchanges and mutual support. Previously, leadership levels at each university had definite and consistent contacts; there were always exchanges of opinions. Therefore, cooperation and aid could occur efficiently. This is especially the case in certain types of work in which immediate activity is required such as in the protests against the suppression of Korean students and citizens in the Kwangju case; in the murder of Aquino in the Philippines; in the shooting down of the Korean airliner by Russia. But in these cases we acted sluggishly and not as effectively as we should have.

The third point has to do with the fact that the present situation has given rise to several types of crises, especially confusion in thinking for which we can still see no end. At the same time the political situation is rather dull and not as lively as in the past. As a result, the possibilities for broad actions as well as liveliness are reduced. This is true and we must admit it. But I think we can work better and more completely than this if we put out more effort and think up more forms of our work.

I still think that students are probably an important, independent force necessary for Thai society in which there is coordination of various democratic forces pushing for the improvement of political, economic, social and cultural problems. And I think we can do this better than other groups because we are more prepared in many areas.

[Question] As one who has done this work before, what suggestions do you have to improve the present student movement?

[Answer] An urgent suggestion is to improve organization, to work more efficiently. Those in leadership positions should more closely follow

It is important to exert efforts at preparation in different areas more than in the past. I think the words of Lt Gen Han Linanon, spoke during his speech at Kasetsat University the other day, reflect this opinion quite well.

[Question] What sort of role should the student movement set for itself in the present situation?

[Answer] The role of the student movement is to be an independent force coordinating other democratic forces to combine activities for the establishment of democracy and justice in society.

[Question] What are the possibilities for students of various institutions to join together, and under what conditions?

[Answer] I think it is possible if each institution sees the necessity to do so. It is just like cooperation among other forces or occupational groups. Several factories get together to form an association. Similar occupations cooperate to form an association or a club. They then have the power to bargain for their common interests. So why can students from several institutions not get together? Cooperation in thinking and working is definitely useful. In the past students have tried to join together in groups of 18 or 12 institutions. In the end only a few institutions are left. Why is this? It is something that we need to improve and fix rather than feel bad about and give up trying.

[Question] There are now many lines of thought on improving society. Which view should students adopt?

[Answer] I think all views should be used in our analyses since up to now we cannot clearly sum up 100 percent whose view is correct and complete. Therefore, we have to help each other think and work in many areas. Have we not seen the losses occurring when we let someone monopolize the thinking or the work?

[Question] Please analyze the lines of the progressive groups. How many lines are there? Will there be joint work?

[Answer] At this point I still do not know for sure how many lines there are and what criteria to use to analyze them. But I think the situation is analogous to that of buses: while there are several bus lines, they all have to meet up at Sanam Luang to accomplish the same task--to take people where they need to go.

[Question] What kind of role should the old, pre-6 October 1976 leaders play in supporting the present student movement?

[Answer] The role of the old group will have to change with reality. That is, it cannot be the same as when members of the old group were students since this would not be fitting or appropriate on a whole host of points. Each person has gone his or her own way to take up an occupation. Some

people have affiliated with a political party or movement based on their own beliefs and opportunities. What can be done to help the present student movement is to give advice on issues the movement asks about, to get involved in activities when the movement invites us to do so. For example, we can go to make speeches or talk with people about work as I do whenever they invite me. As for simply going in and doing this, we have to see how much they need us, or our participation will become interference or control, something we do not want.

[Question] How do you view the past role of the work of students?

[Answer] I view the past student movement's work with pride. It constitutes a good lesson for work in the present and in the future. At least as one Thai who had a part in the movement to build what is right and beautiful in society, I still believe every day that those thoughts and activities are correct. It is imply that if we look at our problems in a multifaceted way and develop our thoughts deeply, we can do better than this with more benefits and fewer losses.

I think that all the people who worked in the student movement should be proud. They should not sit around blaming this or that person, since we worked in that movement through our consciences, not because someone incited or encouraged us. Therefore, I do not agree with either of two groups; neither with the group that only sits around feeling bitter at the past and blaming this or that person and therefore does nothing; nor with the group that only sits around feeling proud about the wonderful past to the point of having no time to think up new things. I, on the other hand, think that the past is a valuable lesson for the present, one that makes us more profound and more careful, one that reduces our weaknesses. And we still have plenty of work in our responsibility to society; we should not retire while we are still young.

[Question] Should the student movement coordinate with other forces?

[Answer] It is very necessary for the student movement to coordinate and cooperate with other democratic forces to develop power in bargaining with various power groups. At the same time there can be help and support for each other in various domains according to the forces and abilities of each group.

[Question] How have those who returned from the jungle been accepted by society, and what role should they have?

[Answer] I have seen all my friends receive very good welcomes. There have been no problems since these people are not just anybody; they are our friends. They had to take up the struggle out there because it was necessary to be out of the city since some were killed, some imprisoned. The government now sees the truth of this point quite well and has therefore opened up opportunities for these people to join in building the nation. Therefore, they should have duties and responsibilities like others. That is, they should help in building a democratic system and establishing social justice.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DONG DANG: CHINESE BORDER TOWN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jan 84 p 5

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] "YOU can see their radar from here. They are probably watching us as we watch them."

The local Vietnamese commander points at a big radar scanner about three kilometres from us, on the top of a mountain. Between us and the People's Liberation Army of China is a narrow zone of mountainous ground as well as the deserted town of Dong Dang. Before the Chinese "lesson" of February 1979, more than 3,000 people lived in the town. Today, completely destroyed, Dong Dang is a ghost town. Only a few ethnic Vietnamese, mostly Nung, live there, the only people allowed in the area.

It is very quiet. You would never guess this is one of the world's flash-points. A few Vietnamese soldiers sit around, and in the tiny hut at the check-point, there is only one man with an old AK47. But it is a deceptive peace. As is deceptive the news of a dramatic improvement of the troubled relations between Vietnam and its neighbour.

A recent report published by the *Far Eastern Economic Review* (December 15) under the title "Closer to compromise" gave the impression that Vietnam and Peking were moving closer together in diplomatic terms, ready to embrace each other as old friends.

"It is true the situation has been rather quiet at the border," Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told me during an interview in Hanoi. "But what does it mean? Is it the prelude to a storm or the beginning of peace? We don't know. We have to be ready for anything."

No one knows if the troops have

"Military matters are really secret here," a seasoned Western diplomat said. "Even if you go to the Chinese border, you see so little of what's really there. The Vietnamese army is an army of peasants. They farm, they live off the field. That fools a lot of people. They think they see farmers, while in fact they are watching soldiers." Along the road from Lang Son to the border, the army is at the same time discreet and ever-present.

Lang Son, the provincial capital, and the extreme point of the Chinese intrusion into Vietnam in 1979, still has some carefully preserved ruins.

"People here have been fighting against invaders from China for centuries," a local cadre says. "We also fought the Japanese and the French, and have been bombed by the Americans."

"Don't be misled by the quietness at the border," explains Mr Phi Long, in charge of foreign relations for the province. "There is no open war but a war of sabotage, of subversion. The Chinese want to create problems for us. Even today they still occupy several patches of Vietnamese territory. They also try to subvert the ethnic population. They blast their propaganda over loudspeakers. This is not peace."

Earlier, the director of the Institute for International Relations, Mr Pham Binh, a diplomat and respected specialist in foreign affairs (the institute is part of the Foreign Ministry and does not publish public reports) explained to us: "The People's Republic of China gives the appearance of wanting to speak to everybody. But

not with Vietnam. They always impose conditions. They attack us. We see absolutely no reason to expect any change in the near future."

It is true that the tone of verbal attack against China has been toned down in Vietnam. This was coincidental to the talks going on between the Soviet Union and China. A lot was made of Mr Nguyen Co Thach's appearance at the celebration of China's national day at the United Nations. The Vietnamese Foreign Minister had been invited by his counterpart Wu Xequian.

"Yes I went, greeted the Chinese Foreign Minister, hugged some old acquaintances and chatted for about 10 minutes. We did not talk about our problems. A lot of Third World countries are uneasy about the constant attacks China makes against us. By inviting me to their party the Chinese made a big PR operation. The UN is a good stage. It has no other meaning," Mr Thach said.

This was also the opinion of most foreign diplomats I talked to in Hanoi.

"We see no real sign of any serious change in the basic relations between the two countries," a Western ambassador said.

Colonel Thanh Tin, one of the editors of the party paper *Nhan Dan*, where he is in charge of military and

security matters said: "The present apparent peace at the border is superficial. Everything is still tense. A psychological war is going on. The Chinese still infiltrate our territory. Every month we arrest between 10 and 20 agents."

"One of the problems," claimed Mr Hoang Nguyen, director of the *Vietnam Courier*, "is that China always wants to discuss us behind our backs. Of course China must by now realise that the idea of 'bleeding Vietnam white' is not working! But China also realises that if she shows more flexibility toward us she can penetrate more easily into the Third World."

Several of the senior officials I talked to in Hanoi gave as an example of still-existing problems and tensions China's attitude in Kampuchea.

"They say they want good relations with us, but look at the support they give to Pol Pot's forces in Kampuchea. That equipment is going to be used against us."

The "Chinese threat" is still given as the main reason and justification for occupying Kampuchea.

"It is interesting to see that among the conditions set by Peking for an improvement of the relations between China and the Soviet Union, the most important one is our withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Soviets are not even involved in Kampuchea," said Foreign Minister Thach.

Another Vietnamese official told me: "Maybe one day we will have better relations with China. We hope so. But it will be based on reason. Never again will it be love."

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BENEFITS, METHODS OF LAW, ORDER EXTOLLED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 22, 26 Oct 83 p 14

[Article by Kieu lien Son]

[Text] As midnight advances, the streets of Hanoi become more deserted. Even on those streets in front of Hanoi Railway Station B such as Tran Quy Cap, Nguyen Khuyen, Ngo Si Lien.... which are so crowded and so busy during daytime, at this late hour, the sundry goods stores and clothing stores have long since closed their doors. In the streets, there is but the light of street lamps and a few restaurants and refreshing parlors waiting for late and deserted incoming and outgoing trains. Hanoi is immersed in deep slumber.

Thinking that this nocturnal lethargy is the most favorable time, hoodlums and gangsters hasten into action. A number of these vicious people, armed with U.S. grenades, come in front of house number 22 on Nguyen Khuyen street and start provocations. The masses notify in due time MSgt Nguyen Canh Thanh and Sgt Hoang Van Tham of the police force of Van Mieu public security ward, Dong Da district, who are on duty in the Railway Station B and Tran Quy Cap area. The two combatants report the incident to the ward public security officer on duty, then come directly to the scene.

At the sight of the police, the evil-doers hastily run away. The three offenders jump on a bicycle and pedal to the end of Nguyen Khuyen and Van Mieu streets. Being aware that they have grenades in their possession, Thanh agrees with Tham that by all means they should be captured.

Nguyen Van Long, a youth commando of the ward gives Tham a ride on his own bicycle. Thanh also gets a bicycle ride offered to him by an unknown passer-by youth. And all of them begin to go after their objectives.

It is dark. When they reach the intersection of Nguyen Khuyen and Van Mieu Streets, Thanh and Tham no longer see their objectives; they are forced to stop and ask a young woman washing clothes at a public fountain nearby. Frowning her eyebrows to call to mind she tells Thanh and Tham the direction of Nguyen Thai Hoc Street where the three rascals fled. All four of them continue their hunt.

After a while, Thanh and Tham can see them at the intersection of Cao Ba Quat, Nguyen Thai Hoc, Van Mieu. So the two policemen try to close in, the evil-doers also discover that the police is on their tail. One of the three jumps down and tries to sneak away, but Tham catches him in due time and brings him to the public security ward head office. The other two continue to pedal at full speed along Cao Ba Quat Street. Thanh and the youth co-rider are determined to track them down. While pursuing, Thanh incessantly blows his whistle to intimidate their morale.

In the meantime, the patrol team of 3rd Lt Nguyen Ba Ha of Dien Bien Phu security ward in Ba Dinh district along with Le Thanh Binh, Do Van Chien, Pham Tuan Dung and Nguyen van Minh is on its way to the end of Ngueyn Thai Hoc Street in its area of responsibility. At the sound of the whistle and the sight of two bicycles chasing each other, Nguyen Ba Ha orders Binh and Chien to pursue them along Cao Ba Quat Street. As for him, Dung and Minh, they run to intercept the fugitives at Nguyen Thai Hoc and Cua Nam Streets.

At the same time, Sgt Bui Viet Phuong and Cpl Mai Trong Thoai, security guards of the Third Company, E 28 of the Ministry of Interior, who are on guard duty at the Korean Embassy at the intersection of Cao Ba Quat and Hoang Dieu Streets, also hear the sound of the whistle and see the silhouettes of two bicycles chasing each other in their direction. Realizing that trouble occurs, Phuong and Toai rush out to intercept. The two villains, confused, dare not ride straight in Phuong and Toai's direction; they turn to the left, following Hoang Dieu Street toward Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, then pedal at full speed in the direction of Cua Nam trying to prevent the objective from escaping toward Dien Bien Street.

Thanh and his youth rider continue to tail the objective and he blows the whistle incessantly.

At the crossroad of Nam Bo and Nguyen Thai Hoc Streets, MSgt Le Dinh Tai, Sgt Nguyen Huu Tuyen of Dien Bien security police ward, who are on duty in front of Nam Bo department store No 5, hear the whistle sound and see the silhouettes of two bicycles chasing each other. They quickly consider the situation, then go down the street to intercept.

Once again facing the police force, the panicky driver shouts to his fellow in the back seat: "Get off now or we will die together."

The man in the rear seat hastily jumps down. Taking advantage of the momentum, the rider rushes straight into Tuven and Tai, hoping that they will step aside and make way for him to run away. But Tuven is already prepared; he swiftly strikes at the man's shoulder blade and Tai follows up with an additional blow, knocking the man down on the spot.

The other man who just got off the bicycle, rushes onto the sidewalk looking for a way to escape as Thanh closes in and also jumps off his bicycle. Meanwhile, Ha, Dung and Minh cross over from their area of responsibility and dash toward the man. Facing the danger of being caught,

he desperately throws a grenade toward Ha where there are many people close by in order to escape. There is a deafening explosion. Ha gets wounded by its fragments, but Thanh pounces upon the man and holds him tightly with an arm lock.

At the sound of the explosion, 3rd Lt Nguyen Kim Cuong and MSgt Nguyen Van Quyen, both security police of Cua Nam ward, Hoan Kiem district, who are on duty at the railroad crossings of Cua Nam market, rush to the scene and join forces with Thanh, Tai and Tuyen to arrest the two ruffians and solve the consequences of the incident.

Within a few minutes, comrade Pham Ngoc Diep, deputy chief of Ba Dinh public security district, comrades Nguyen Dinh Tam and Nguyen Huu Thien, deputy chiefs of Dong Da public security district, Nguyen Huu La, chief of Hoan Kiem public security district arrive at the scene. They quickly size up the situation and shed more light on the crime.

At that very moment, in front of house number 22 on Nguyen Khuyen Street, the scene of the original incident, the public security chief of Van Mieu ward quickly develops a new plan and dispatches comrade Tran Van Minh, Le Huy Quang of the criminal police force, along with the district public security forces to proceed to further searching; they arrest two more men connected with the crime. The whole group of hooligans is therefore under detention and the crime brought to a prompt conclusion.

A Fitting Answer

The above incident, just like many others, raises many questions under different forms which either try to look for more facts, incite more admiration, or to reveal the anxiety and worry for the results which are to come. On the other hand, they may cast doubts on and express a lack of belief in the details of the matter...

With regard to the actual incident, however, a question which is almost dominant and unified in the public opinion, is the one that concerns the circumstances and assumptions of each event or case which lead to the facts.

Had it not been for the original source of information provided by the masses to Nguen Canh Thanh and Hoang Van Tham, or if this information had come a little late, which way would the incident have gone? If Thanh and Tham as well as the public security ward duty command on that night had belittled or ignored the affair, or just underestimated it as a small conflict in the street, certainly these hooligans and gangsters would not have been caught in the law dragnet and would have continued to cause many other serious crimes. In such an emergency situation, if there had not been any sense of free will, of volunteer spirit, of big hearts disposed toward a great cause, if there had been fear of danger to their own lives on the part of the commando youth, Nguyen Van Long, and the unknown young passer-by, could the affair have gone so smoothly? If Nguen Canh Thanh and Hoang Van Tham had not been devoted to their duties or feared the hardship and

not crossed their ward line to pursue and apprehend the criminals late in the night or, in the case of Nguyen Ba Ha, if he had not provided warm assistance to his co-combatant, not arranged the work, not assigned the duty, not gone back to pursue the evil-doers, not dashed forward to the objective, or if Le Dinh Tai and Nguyen Huu Tuyen lacked the will or cleverness to knock the bicycle rider down quickly, and if there had been a lack of competent support from Bui Viet Phuong and Mai Trong Thoai, without whom the criminals would have run straight to Cao Ba Quat and Dien Bien Streets, the affair probably would have turned out differently!

There are still many questions, many other "ifs," but all of them focus on things which seem to have happened accidentally. Even the result of the coordinated combat to pursue and apprehend the objective, which was so perfectly done, has but the meaning of an accidental and lucky event devoid of solid foundation.

But wait a minute! Please turn back the historical pages of these units, go back to the origin of Hanoi City's emulation movements to defend the security of the fatherland in recent years and we can easily find a fitting answer.

Since Hanoi's first resounding shot was fired to open the movement against depraved culture, that of setting up a civilized and healthy way of life countering speculations, smuggling and illegal business, and until the day it took the lead in the movement of coordinating the four forces to struggle against theft and illegal use of electricity, to manage the market, to enforce industry and commerce laws and until recently when it was determined to proceed against those who buy and build houses with big amounts of illicit money...these actions and movements have gradually consolidated and strengthened the confidence and love of the regime, creating a new change in the consciousness of the honest masses, raising the flame of the movement for the protection of the fatherland's security, guaranteeing social safety and implementing the six teachings of Uncle Ho to the people's public security force.

The Van Mieu public security ward in coordination with agencies, enterprises and cooperatives, has discovered many cases of theft and built a foundation for tight protection. The coordination of the ward's four forces has also produced good results such as the red-handed arrests of many gamblings, thefts and illegal trades, and proceedings against theft of electricity by households... The number of these incidents has decreased 26 percent compared with the same period in 1982. The ward has thus firmly held the honor flag of the emulation movement of the fatherland's security in Dong Da district.

The Dien Bien public security ward too, has served as pilot project of organization based on the new pattern of Ba Dinh district. The ward has been recommended for a commendation by the Council of Ministers for its accomplishment of Directive No 92 which is "to build a clean and strong public security force."

In particular the Cua Nam public security ward, the unit which has taken the lead in many emulation movements of the Hoan Kiem district, has and is producing many achievements well known to the masses. This ward is truly the cradle which fosters men and actions in multifaceted combat rhythmically and closely coordinated and it confirms a fact: such a fruit tree will produce such flowers and will bear such fruits.

Meeting These Men Again

After the night of the crime, 28 to 29 August 1983, time has passed quietly, but the vitality of the incident still shines as a flame which looks more brightly and more vividly the farther it propagates.

What is this Wonderful Vigor?

I came back to the head office of the Dien Bien public security ward to inquire more about the incident, Capt Nguyen Huy Hong, the chief of the security ward, a reliable and sober man, answered me in a gentle voice: "Our three comrades, Nguyen Ba Ha, Le Dinh Tai and Nguyen Huu Tuyen, are like hundreds of thousands of other police combatant comrades; they are hearty and intimate with their fellow policemen; they have a disciplinary spirit, a sense of responsibility and a complete grasp of their duties and assignments within their units."

Unlike Nguyen Huy Hong, Sr Capt Luu Dinh Ciap, chief of the Van Mieu public security ward, is a dynamic man constantly. Upon seeing me, he immediately says: "Our ward's area of activity is one of the most complicated in the city. It is because of these peculiarities that each cadre, each combatant in our unit has asserted to himself a combat readiness department and is closely attached to friendly forces and units. That incident is but a result of this normal assignment."

When I asked about Nguyen Canh Thanh and Hoang Van Tham, he smiled and pulled out from the desk drawer copies of two personal histories and handed them to me.

"My dear brother, the life of each of these comrades is clear and simple."

Is it possible that the clean and healthy life of these people, which is nurtured by a flourishing and fertile land, has been the combined force in the pursuit and arrest of these wicked people, the focal point of an unified determination, and which has created this wonderful competency, a dragnet from which no punishment no cunning and mischievous subject can escape.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VICE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE ADVOCATES INCREASED EXPORT

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese Nov 83 pp 9-11

[Interview with Nguyen Manh Cam, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, by TO QUOC magazine; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr. Vice Minister, would you tell us about the recent policies initiating a new course of operations for the foreign trade sector?

[Answer] The Fourth and Fifth Congresses of the Vietnam Communist Party defined the role and position of foreign trade work and outlined its line and course during the first part of the transitional period of advancement toward socialism on a nationwide scale. The Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated, "In all economic activity, a strategically significant mission of our entire party and people is to strive to increase exports in order to import. We must export in order to import technology, equipment, machinery, tools and materials for the purpose of conducting the scientific and technical revolution and achieving national socialist industrialization, and exports must competently assist in creating a new economic balance and a new economic structure, first of all gradually answering the requirements of production and life. Efforts must be made to swiftly increase export value, gradually reduce the difference between exports and imports, and advance toward export-import balance."

Due to the special conditions of our country, in foreign trade work, production guidance and organization is aimed at creating a source of export goods as a prerequisite and indispensable condition for achieving and expanding exports.

Because the economy of our country is still primarily of small-scale production with about 70 percent of export goods supplied by local areas, production and mobilization of potential export capabilities require the uniform efforts of all economic sectors, local areas and production facilities. In this very spirit, at the Third Foreign Trade Review Conference at the beginning of 1983, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong directed, "Foreign trade work and especially that concerning exports is not solely the task of the foreign trade sector. It is the work of all sectors, local areas and production facilities and of the entire party and people."

Implementing the line of the party during the past few years, the state has promulgated a series of policies aimed at stimulating production and expanding exports.

On 7 February 1980, the government promulgated Decree 40-CP stipulating policies and methods for stimulating export goods production. The decree stipulated that the state increase investments in production sectors, supply the necessary raw materials and supplies to units producing export goods, supply grain to the producers, set export goods purchase prices, sell export stimulation and award goods, closely connect production with foreign markets, etc.

These policies and procedures form a method system and economic lever aimed at assuring the material conditions for export goods production and encouraging all sectors, local areas and production facilities to give concern to export goods production.

Following that, on 26 May 1981, the Council of Ministers promulgated Decree 200-CP with the purpose of encouraging sectors and local areas to develop a spirit of initiative and creativity in well-exploiting the potential capabilities of the economy in order to swiftly increase the source of export goods. With that objective, Decree 200-CP provided production trade organizations of central economic sectors with sufficient conditions necessary to directly engage in export trade.

Decree 200-CP also stipulated that local areas with export goods would be awarded "foreign exchange use rights," providing capital for them to import the necessary supplies and materials which the central government could not supply or supplied in insufficient quantities to expand production, and a number of essential consumer goods.

After a period of implementing Decrees 40-CP and 200-CP, on 10 July 1982, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution 113 which set forth a number of methods for developing export goods production and strengthening export-import management. Resolution 113 of the Council of Ministers was aimed at developing the initiative of economic sectors, local areas and primary level units in exploiting goods sources and expanding exports on the principle of foreign trade monopoly by the state and united management of foreign trade by the central party.

Resolution 113 of the Council of Ministers stipulated that besides a number of special export goods and 25 products under unified management and export by the central party, others would be classified as export goods of the local area. Local areas are authorized to directly engage in the export trade of these goods (if sufficient conditions exist and if permitted by the state) or they may entrust the goods to central export-import trade organizations for export. Depending on the nature of the products, local areas would receive 70 to 90 percent of the net foreign exchange from these consigned goods.

The policies above are a motive force stimulating the strong development of export goods production. Thanks to them, during the 2 years of 1981 and 1982, the value of our export goods clearly increased: in 1981, increasing by 20 percent over 1980 and in 1982, 30 percent over 1981 and more than 57 percent over 1980.

In 1982, the export value reached the highest level of any previous year.

The policy of encouraging export goods production development also assists in providing jobs for more than 2 million laborers in the cities and towns, and in improving the standard of living of the laborer.

Generally speaking however, the results attained do not match the potential capabilities of the economy and are still low compared with import requirements.

Our foreign trade sector is joining other concerned economic sectors and local areas to continually apply and perfect the policies aimed at implementing the programs outlined by the Party Congress and the positions set forth in the resolutions of the Third and Fourth Plenums of the Party Central Committee, Fifth Session, to more rapidly increase the source of goods and to expand exports.

[Question] Is it so that while the recent policies have solved many difficulties for the foreign trade sector, a number of local areas and sectors still have appearances of arbitrarily implementing the stimulation policies of the central government?

[Answer] As stated above, the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the policies promulgated by the state during past years are aimed at stimulating export goods production in order to solve previous obstacles and have become a motive force stimulating production development and the expansion of export goods.

Under the specific conditions of our country at the present time, the authorization for local areas to have sufficient conditions to engage in direct export-import (within the framework of the state exercising foreign trade monopoly and export-import operations under central party management) is a necessary and correct position.

A key element in this position is what to do to both assure the interests of the local area and those of the central government in a unified and rational economic structure.

This position has created favorable conditions for the local areas to actively develop their own strengths, caused our sources of export goods to be further enriched and made an important contribution toward development of the local economy.

Nevertheless, along with these positive results, because a number of local areas have not yet firmly grasped this position and have not fully understood the struggle between the two roads in the distribution-circulation area while on the other hand, because central management and primarily that of the Ministry of Foreign Trade has not been firm, a number of deviations have been revealed such as pursuit of the market mechanism, trade competition and arbitrary price increases, all adversely affecting and destabilizing the market. There are also a number of corporations that have arbitrarily used private operators in the export-import trade and at times, due to a loss of vigilance, have allowed adverse elements to engage in illegal activities and enrich themselves by illegitimate means.

Implementing the Resolution of the Political Bureau and the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Fifth Session, on reestablishing order in the distribution-circulation field, and Decision 113 of the Council of Ministers, local areas are introducing proper order and direction to the export and import trade aimed at well-exploiting the potential capabilities of the nation and assuring export-import development at an increasingly higher rate.

[Question] What is the most pressing problem in foreign trade work at the present time? How must we solve this problem?

[Answer] There are many pressing problems in foreign trade work now that require solution.

The most urgent problem is what to do to swiftly expand export. To do so, it is necessary to quickly create sources of primary products in high volume and of high value by concentrating capital investment in large specialized cultivation areas, formulating a plan for swiftly developing a number of long-term special product crops such as rubber, coffee, tea, cashew nuts, coconuts, etc. while simultaneously expanding and rapidly increasing products from annual crops such as tobacco, peanuts, jute, soybeans, vegetables, fruit, etc., valuable marine products such as shrimp, squid, fish, etc., and a number of ore products to both rapidly increase exports and to use the short term to nurture the long term. Efforts are necessary first of all to implement the Resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Party Central Committee: "Concentrate the primary export products and most of the foreign exchange under central government control in order to answer the requirements of economic and social development and to gradually fund socialist industrialization. Mobilize every local area, primary level unit and family to participate in producing export goods and practice thorough consumption conservation to further increase export goods."

Another urgent problem--even extremely urgent--is the need to assure and to raise the quality of export goods.

During the past, because a number of our export goods were of poor quality, customers complained and even refused to accept them. Product quality has a decisive bearing on maintaining and expanding the market and from that, expanding exports to answer import requirements. In other words, product quality is a matter of export survival, especially under the present harsh competitive conditions on the international market.

In conjunction with raising product quality, we must urgently improve wrapping and packaging.

Nations constantly improve techniques and apply scientific and technical advances to the production of export goods with the purpose of maintaining and expanding the consumer market.

In our country, production facilities are still dispersed and one of the major problems is the need for export goods production facilities to precisely follow regulations and standards.

To raise the quality of export goods, we must cause everyone from the trade agencies to the producer to clearly understand the importance of export goods quality and that it is not solely for economic benefits but for the political prestige of the country and not solely in the overall interest but in the direct interests of the producer. At the same time, we must strengthen inspection and testing efforts and improve goods acceptance procedures to assure the specifications and quality of export goods precisely in accordance with contracts signed with the foreign countries.

In conjunction with solving the two urgent problems above, we must study and supplement the necessary policies aimed at more rapidly stimulating the development of export goods sources and urgently improve export-import trade management consistent with the requirements of the new period.

To solve the problems presented to export work in order to implement party and state positions, we realize that, along with the efforts of the foreign trade sector cadres, we also need the active support of all sectors and local areas and especially the leadership of party committee and administrative echelons for export goods production facilities and agencies engaged in export-import work.

In this connection, we would like state that we warmly welcome the concern of TO QUOC magazine for foreign trade work. It is a valuable source of encouragement to the primary level units and cadres of the foreign trade sector in their efforts to achieve the mission assigned them by the party and state.

[Question] Thank you, Mr. Vice Minister.

7300
CSO: 4209/140

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SHIPTYARD AID PROJECT ABSORBING MORE FUNDS

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 18 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] The Pha Rung shipyard in Vietnam has swallowed practically all the funds for aid to developing countries that Finland has projected for Vietnam. The actual construction work began in 1979 and the shipyard will be finished next year. Thereafter the Finns are getting prepared to help during the starting period for several years. So far the Finnish funds used for the shipyard amounts to 170 million marks. If the expenses for the separate years would be converted into today's currency, the amount would be even larger.

The political wish to materialize the plan was so strong after the Vietnam war, that the financing plan was set up within a framework which the experts knew already then to be unrealistically narrow. The venture was planned carefully, but it was not possible to predict the economic difficulties that were awaiting Vietnam because of, among other things, the war in Cambodia. Finland became responsible for more than was expected.

In its report that still has not been made public, and that is being discussed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Auditor's office has paid attention to the fact that the bills from Vesto Oy that has contracted the construction work, have become expensive for the Finnish aid for developing countries. The Department for Development Cooperation admits that unreasonable amounts of tax money went into one pocket, because attention was not paid in time to the principles, by which the contractor charges for so-called general expenses.

Negotiations with the contractor to lower the costs have in this case not been successful, and quite a chaos was experienced within the shipyard venture when the TTV [National Road and Civil Engineering Board] began to send their own people on their own salaries to Vietnam.

9662

CSO: 4200/445

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG ACHIEVES 1983 PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "1983 Plan Achieved"]

[Text] Agriculture: in 1983, the amount of area under the cultivation of rice during the year exceeded the plan quota by 0.26 percent, a 0.75 percent increase compared to 1982.

--Rice yield for the entire year is estimated as 63 quintals per hectare, a 1.90 percent increase compared to 1982.

--Rice output is estimated as 281,000 tons a 1.24 percent increase over 1982.

--Subsidiary food crop output for the entire year (in paddy equivalent) is estimated as 10,521 tons.

--1,000 tons of paddy were mobilized for the state, thus meeting the plan quota for the entire year and exceeding the amount mobilized in 1982 by 53.30 percent; the paddy mobilized for the state represented 35.5 percent of the paddy harvested.

--The total herd of hogs more than 2 months of age is estimated as 277,100 hogs (10.26 percent more than in 1982); of this number, 36,423 are sows, which is 1.20 percent more than planned for the year. The quantity of pork purchased by the state is estimated as 6,250 hogs, a 2.35 percent increase compared to 1982.

Industry: total output value for the entire year is estimated as 600.79 million dong, a 4.2 percent increase compared to the 1983 plan quota and a 10.09 increase compared to the 1982 plan quota. The output value of central industry is estimated as 5.4 percent higher than the plan quota; cement output is estimated as 5.2 percent higher than the plan quota; the output of local industry is estimated as 3.4 percent higher than the plan quota; and small industry-handicraft production is estimated to have exceeded the plan quota by 3.6 percent.

Capital construction: in 1983, the total investment capital for capital construction managed by the locality is estimated as approximately 330 million dong, 27.8 percent of the 1982 investment quota.

Local communications-transportation: the volume of goods transported in 1983 is estimated as 2,489,000 tons, 16.39 percent more than the volume transported in 1982.

--The volume of goods circulated is estimated as more than 123 million tons per kilometer, 43.17 percent more than in 1982.

The Haiphong port: total cargo handled is estimated as .4 percent higher than the 1983 plan quota and 3.4 percent higher than the level achieved in 1982.

Exports were estimated as exceeding the plan by 5.4 percent and imports by 2.56 percent; domestic goods equalled 97.2 percent of the plan quota.

Exports: the total value of exports is estimated as 89.94 percent of the 1983 plan quota and 24.25 percent more than achieved in 1982.

Local exports are estimated as having exceeded the plan quota by 128.8 percent.

Commerce: the total value of the goods purchased during the year is estimated as 12.9 percent higher than the plan quota and 50.8 percent more than in 1982.

7809

CSO: 4209/134

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG REPORTS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GOALS FOR 1985

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "The Main Socio-Economic Norms of Haiphong for 1985"]

[Text] Agriculture: --Grain: 350,000 tons of paddy and about 30,000 to 40,000 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent; raising rice yields from 6.5-7 tons per hectare to 7.5-8 tons per hectare for the entire year; and mobilizing from 130,000 to 140,000 tons of paddy.

--Supplying 25,000 tons of green vegetables to urban areas and providing 5,000 tons of vegetables for exportation.

--Rushes: 1,200 hectares; output: 7,500 tons; procured: 4,000 tons.

--Stabilizing tobacco cultivation at 500 hectares in the two districts of Vinh Bao and Tien Lang.

--Strongly developing hog, duck, goose, rabbit and goat production and pisciculture.

Total hog herd: 350,000 hogs, 70 percent of which will be crossbred commercial hogs. About 1 million meat ducks and 100,000 laying ducks will be raised.

--Endeavoring to harvest 12,000 tons of ocean fish, 30,000-35,000 tons of salt and 200 tons of shrimp for exportation.

Industry: the output value of local industry will exceed 400 million dong, 60-70 percent of which will come from consumer goods. Sectors and trades that have the necessary conditions will be strongly developed, beginning with the machine sector, the casting sector and the construction and repair of ships and barges.

Local transportation: meeting the needs involved in the transportation of grain, food products, coal, petroleum products, raw materials and building materials to support the port and the requirements of the city. Ocean

shipping will be developed to support export-import activities. Repair, cargo handling and transportation capacity will be rapidly increased.

Exports-imports and tourism: total value of exports: 1.7 billion dong, with the following products being our main exports: wool rugs, embroidered products, soft sandals, tennis shoes, embroidered sandals, implements and tools, "bot nhe," shrimp and green vegetables.

Capital construction: efforts will be focused on building projects supporting agriculture, industry, fishing, communications-transportation, tourism and port services and the construction of 30,000 square meters of housing.

In the outskirts of the city, an effort will be made to upgrade 80 to 90 percent of houses to brick houses with tile roofs.

Distribution-circulation: the commerce sector will control the majority of the goods supporting the production and daily lives of the people. The nine rationed goods will be distributed in the required quantities to cadres, manual workers and the armed forces.

Living conditions: in the outskirts of the city, providing a full supply of grain and building grain reserves.

Within the city, providing a stable supply of grain to cadres, manual workers, civil servants and dependents; providing a full supply of the nine rationed goods to cadres, manual workers and the armed forces.

The supply of electricity and water to the people will be further improved.

--All persons 16 to 40 years of age will have a job.

7800

CSU: 4209/164

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAIPHONG PARTY SECRETARY REPORTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC TARGETS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 83 pp 3, 4

[Article by Doan Duy Thanh, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee:
"Haiphong Moves Forward To Successfully Meet Its Socio-Economic Goals"]

[Text] Applying the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party and the resolutions of the Central Committee, especially the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee and the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the 5th Central Committee, to the actual situation in Haiphong, the 8th Municipal Party Organization Congress established the guidelines for the development of the city as: "Building Haiphong into a port city that has a developed industry and agriculture, into an export-import center, a center of tourism and services and into a steel fortress against aggression." The basic sector leading this effort over the long range is industrial production; the sectors that will serve as "levers" and generate initial capital are export-import activities, tourism and services. In the years ahead, in order to join with the rest of the country in accelerating grain production, we have established agriculture as the front of foremost importance and will endeavor to rapidly increase rice yield and output, eventually achieving self-sufficiency in grain within the city. While concentrating our efforts on rice production, we will also develop the production of some industrial crops of high export value, such as castor oil plants, pimento, sesame, millet and so forth.

We have attached importance to practicing intensive cultivation and to reclaiming land from the sea in order to increase the amount of area under cultivation; at the same time, we have implemented product contracts and are especially concerned with accelerating the scientific-technological revolution. Efforts are being focused on providing good water conservancy and making full use of all sources of organic and chemical fertilizer supplied by the state while increasing our exports in order to import the chemical fertilizer and pesticides needed to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation. We have established an allocation of high yield, stable rice varieties suited to the soil. At the same time, we have established a close alliance among the water conservancy sector, the machine sector, the preparation of fields and the supplying of seed, the crop protection sector and the veterinary sector in supporting agricultural production.

Haiphong's agriculture has developed at a rapid rate, developed in a uniform and stable manner in terms of the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output. The target of achieving self-sufficiency in grain within the city is one that can be met in 1 or 2 years.

In mid-1982, the municipal party committee decided to reorganize industrial production, import a number of materials and pieces of equipment for industry and guide industry toward supporting agriculture and producing consumer goods and export goods, thereby gradually establishing an efficient industrial-agricultural structure and starting the process of industry and agriculture supporting each other. In the course of reorganizing production, Haiphong's industry has made many efforts to meet the basic requirements of agriculture, such as agriculture's needs for common farm tools, improved farm tools, insecticide spray tanks and many consumer goods, such as bicycles, bicycle spare parts, clothing, sandals and household utensils in order to trade with farmers for paddy and other agricultural products. Some grain and food processing plants have been established in the districts.

During the past 2 years, although industrial output value has not been restored to the highest level ever reached, it has increased with each year and met the plan. Despite encountering many difficulties, Haiphong's industry has maintained its production, maintained its corps of technical workers, reversed its decline and begun to move upward.

The municipal party organization, which always considers the port to be a key point and to lie within the scope of its responsibility and authority, has coordinated with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and focused its efforts on providing leadership and guidance and creating the conditions needed to help the port complete its task well.

Appropriate attention has been given to building the material-technical bases of socialism. Through the efforts of the locality and with the assistance of the central level, we have centralized our investments and accelerated capital construction, thereby meeting immediate requirements and preparing for rapid development in subsequent years.

Investments from the local budget in this task have increased five to six-fold. The locality has provided capital in advance, imported materials and aligned itself with factories of the central level while encouraging contributions by the people, thereby implementing the guideline "the state and the people working together; the central level and the locality working together." As regards construction forces, there has been close coordination between the technical sectors and the general forces of the city. During the past several years, we have completed a host of new projects one after another, established a number of industrial complexes, several towns and residential centers, established five city gates by widening a number of roads and building several large bridges and so forth, thereby changing the appearance of the city.

In order to develop production and build the city, Haiphong, in addition to its basic, long-range sources of capital that lie in its labor, arable land, sectors and trades, relied upon the strengths of a port city and focused its

efforts on increasing its exports and imports in order to generate additional capital. We have exported everything that can be exported, accelerated the production of export goods in accordance with the state plan, increased our contract work for foreign countries and established associations with various provinces and factories of the central level in order to acquire many export goods on the basis of benefiting both parties.

The several results mentioned above were achieved primarily because we have received constant leadership and guidance from the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers and been helped by the ministries, departments and sectors on the central level as well as by neighboring provinces. As for ourselves, the members of the municipal party committee have been united, in agreement and highly determined. We have clearly defined and steadfastly pursued our socio-economic objectives, developed effective methods of working, applied the policies of the party and state in a manner consistent with the actual conditions of the locality and always improved our guidance and organization while boldly assigning responsibilities. In particular, we have built up the district level, made it possible for all levels to take the initiative in performing their tasks and eliminated the style of management characterized by administrative procedures and subsidization. We have attached special importance to building a solid and strong party, improving the overall leadership ability of the party, especially its ability to lead the economy, displaying a strong spirit of self-reliance, daring to think and act, daring to assume responsibility and boldly sending cadres to help installations build strong and solid party, government and mass organizations so that they are capable of implementing the policies of the city well. We have also attached importance to employing the combined strength of the entire city, upholding the spirit of collective ownership of the working people and implementing the guideline "the city, wards, districts, subwards, villages, sectors, units and the people working together." We have been comprehensive as well as selective in our efforts, created mutual support, worked together toward targets established for each period of time, finished each job we started and made the completion of each job a revolutionary movement of the masses.

Having gained a thorough understanding of and discussed ways to implement the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum, the municipal party committee has evaluated its achievements and reviewed its shortcomings. It found that there are still many areas in which management is lax and still many weaknesses that we must urgently take positive steps to correct in distribution and circulation, on the cultural and ideological front and with regard to social order and safety.

In the years ahead, in keeping with the course charted in the resolution of the 8th Municipal Party Organization Congress, Haiphong will continue to develop its agricultural production while accelerating industrial production, the activities of the port, the harvesting of marine products, export-import activities and capital construction. In particular, many efforts will be focused on providing the leadership needed to strengthen the socialist economy and bring about marked changes in the fields of distribution-circulation, culture-ideology and security and social order.

Within agriculture, we will complete the assignment of management responsibilities and intensify the building of a strong and solid district level; improve the product contract mechanism in all trade sectors within cooperatives; establish a close alliance among the economic-technical sectors supporting agriculture; closely link the responsibility of these sectors to the final product; rapidly complete the water conservancy projects within fields; import additional nitrogen fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer in addition to livestock manure, green manure and the chemical fertilizers supplied by the state; urgently initiate the widespread use of high yield rice varieties; and transplant, cultivate and fertilize crops by the technically correct methods in an effort to raise rice yields to 7.5-8 tons per hectare by 1985 and achieve self-sufficiency in grain within the city. The areas being reclaimed from the sea will quickly be put into production, thereby increasing the city's farmland from 46,000 to 50,000 hectares. When we have achieved self-sufficiency in grain, a certain percentage of this land will be dedicated to the cultivation of industrial crops for exportation, thus enabling us to obtain additional capital with which to mechanize agriculture and take agriculture one step closer to large-scale socialist production.

In industry, small industry and the handicraft trades, we will continue to reorganize production, establish efficient order and broaden the association between central industry and local industry; establish a clearer industrial-agricultural structure so that these two sectors stimulate each other's development; direct industry toward using its existing material-technical bases better; maintain the corps of technical workers; develop the production of consumer and export goods; accelerate the construction and repair of ships, boats and barges; and competently support the economic sectors, most importantly agriculture.

We will continue to invest in capital construction, complete bridge, road, cultural and industrial projects and make investments in depth in industry. By 1987, we will complete the program to put tile roofs on all houses in the countryside and virtually eliminate thatch houses within the city; establish five distinct gateways to the city in the form of five main roads leading into the city; establish administrative, cultural and social centers of the city, districts and wards; and build district towns that link the villages to the district and the district to the inner city. Within the inner city, about 100 million dong, one-fourth of the capital construction funds of the entire city, will be allocated to the various subwards for the construction and repair of power, water and sanitation projects, streets and clubs and the organizing of cultural activities between now and the end of 1984.

We will accelerate our export and import activities. We will create additional sources of exports for the locality, especially among agricultural and marine products; strengthen our ties with other provinces and production installations of the central level in order to obtain many goods for exportation; and, at the same time, closely calculate our import needs and import only those products that are truly needed to support production and everyday life. Full use will be made of all available ocean vessels to support the export-import activities of the locality. In conjunction with exports and imports, we will gradually organize the tourist and service business.

On the basis of developing production, we will focus increased efforts on improving and strengthening distribution and circulation and create the conditions needed for socialist commerce and finance to tightly control money and goods and be the master of the market. Socialist commerce must account for the vast majority of the retail market and services, strengthen its management of the market, transform private merchants, combat profiteering and smuggling and provide a full supply of the nine rationed products to manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces.

As regards cultural and social activities, we will closely lead the planned parenthood campaign; promote the movement to establish the new lifestyle and establish families of the new, socialist culture; organize many forms of entertaining and wholesome literary, art and athletic activities for cadres, manual workers, youths, teenagers and children; and take determined steps to eradicate superstition, bad customs and the reactionary, decadent culture...

With regard to national defense and security, efforts will be made to perform our local military task well, maintain political security and bring about a marked change in social order and safety. We will continue to closely manage each family and each person; effectively crack down on crime; put an end to every phenomenon that involves taking property of the citizen by force; and maintain traffic order and safety.

Having adopted specific guidelines and tasks, the important issue now is to improve the way that we guide and organize the implementation of policies in order to achieve high results.

The municipal party committee will continue to provide close leadership of ideological and organizational work and re-examine the corps of cadres to insure that cadres are being correctly utilized, especially the key leadership cadres on the various levels and within the various sectors. We will attach importance to applying political, ideological, economic and administrative measures in a well coordinated manner; mobilize the combined strength of the entire city for the purpose of fully completing each task, each job; implement democratic centralism and continue to assign management responsibilities to the wards, districts and installations; establish and improve the mechanisms that we must have in order to uphold the right of socialist collective ownership and tap the activism and initiative of each level, each sector and each installation; and correctly implement the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages."

Under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan, the party organization, army and people of Haiphong will make every effort to excellently fulfill their socio-economic goals in order to build and protect the city, thereby making a positive contribution to the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

7809
CSO: 4209/134

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUANG NAM-DA NANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT GROWS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Value of Industrial Output Equal to 62.5 Percent of Province's Total Output"]

[Text] By the end of 1982 the total value of industrial, small industry, and handicraft output of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province had was 4.6 times that of 1976 and amounted to 62.5 percent of the total value of the province's industrial-agricultural output. The average annual rate of increase was 30.4 percent. The value of state industrial production increased 5.5 times and small industry-handicraft production increased 3.3 times. The estimated value of industrial output in 1983 is 460 million dong, including small industry and handicrafts, an average of 360 dong per person.

Nine districts and cities attained a total small industry-handicrafts production value of more than 20 million dong. The municipality of Da Nang attained a value of more than 41 million dong. Handicraft production in agricultural amounted to 41 million dong.

5616
CSO: 4209/130

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUANG NAM-DA NANG STRIVES TO BECOME AN INDUSTRIAL-AGRICULTURAL PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Hoang Minh Thang, Secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Creates Status and Force for Advancing to the Development of an Industrial-Agricultural Province"]

[Text] The pivotal 1983 plan year is about to end. Despite a severe drought which lasted 9 months and was followed by heavy rain which dumped 900 to 1,000 millimeters of rainfall in a period of a few days and caused flooding all over the province, the total grain output amounted to 510,000 tons. The other economic and social sectors still operated at a brisk, steady pace and surpassed the principal norms.

The victory of 1983 reflects the day-and-night efforts of the party organization and people of the province to overcome difficulties since the first of the year. At the same time, that victory clearly proves the combined results of the process of restoring and developing the economy and building socialism in the province during the past 8 years, especially the first 3 years of the five-year plan (1981-1985).

It may be said that agricultural production has developed relatively comprehensively: grain, animal husbandry, industrial crops, and export crops. During the past 3 years grain output has amounted to an average of 510,000 tons a year. The province has met its needs, contributed increasingly greater amounts of grain to the state, created a basis on which to strongly transform the growing of industrial crops, develop industry and agriculture, and develop exports, and created a new status so that all activities in the province can gradually improve in quality.

The grain problem was successfully resolved essentially because of the following factors:

-- The expansion of the cultivated area, increasing the number of growing seasons, and practicing intensive cultivation. By applying many measures, the province expanded its cultivated area from 136,000 hectares in 1976 to 210,000 hectares in 1983, increased the area producing three rice crops a year, and adopted the policy of increasing economic effectiveness per land area. Intensive cultivation and the application of scientific-technical advances have become a broad mass movement. This year 2,102 cooperatives attained rice

yields of between 8 and 21.6 tons of paddy per hectare. Many districts attained more than 10 hectares of paddy per hectare per year, including Dai Loc District, which led the way with a yield of 12 tons of paddy per hectare per year.

-- Cooperativization combined with irrigation. In a period of 3 years (1977-1979) the province, working on a trial basis and expanding the movement, essentially completed agricultural cooperativization in the lowlands and midlands with appropriate scales and forms. Immediately after the liberation the province, with the slogans "The central and local levels work together" and "The state and the people work together," surveyed and began construction of the large Phu Ninh water conservancy project, invested in the construction of a system of 23 electric-powered pumping stations, 16 reservoirs, retention dams, a network of gasoline-powered pumping stations, and small water conservancy projects in the agricultural cooperatives, which increased the irrigated area from 9,351 hectares in 1976 to 11,000 cultivated hectares -- more than 85 percent of the area planted in rice -- in 1983.

-- Economic lever policies. In order to stimulate production the province applied the line of the Central Committee and set forth many specific policies, such as initial support for all cooperatives with regard to lime fertilizer, cement, and building lumber, the purchasing of fertilizer with paddy, the setting up of an animal husbandry insurance fund, the granting of land to build houses and start gardens, the development of the garden economy, and the negotiated pricing of water buffaloes and oxen, and especially the implementation of the system of contracting out production, selling tractors to the cooperatives, etc.

Industrial, small industry, and handicraft production, and combining industry with agriculture at the basic level. Aware of the line of socialist industrialization in the initial phase of the period of transition, the province adopted the policies of the calculated development and use of the capabilities and potential of the five economic components, the prompt combining of agriculture and industry at the basic level and in the sphere of the district and, by means of the socialist transformation work, combining transformation and construction. The province gradually developed the local industry sector, encouraged the development of small industry and handicrafts, and developed trades in the agricultural cooperatives and the secondary family trades. By means of policies which stimulated and mobilized the idle capital among the people, a policy of determining rational contracted-out prices and tax-exempt income, bonuses, the fixing of interest rates, the retention of some profits by the enterprises, and incentive salaries for skilled, highly trained workers stimulated the rapid development of production. In 1983 the total value of industrial, small industry, and handicraft production was 480 million dong, a five-fold increased over 1976. The value of industrial production was increased to 60 percent of total production, with agriculture accounting for 40 percent. The development of a large corps of workers contributed to the qualitative transformation of the social structure.

On the distribution-circulation front, on the basis of the development of production distribution-circulation activities contributed to stimulating production and gradually met the essential needs of the cadres, workers, civil

servants, and laboring people. Especially, this year there have been many important transformations. The province correctly determined the strategic position of exporting and importing, so during the past several years it invested leadership and guidance, gradually dismantled the old structure, set forth the policy of stimulating exports, and created a movement for the masses to contribute capital, produce many valuable goods, and grow export crops. Thanks to increased exports, it has been able to import materials, raw materials, and goods to serve production and consumption.

It has made progress every year in purchasing and controlling goods, especially locally produced goods. During the first 10 months of 1983 the province purchased a quantity of goods 1.8 times greater than in 1982 and 2.3 times greater than in 1976.

The network of state retail stores and marketing cooperatives has grown rapidly. Seventy cooperatives have attained the advanced level, including the Duy Hoa marketing cooperative (Duy Xuyen District), which leads the province. Nearly all of the stores provide all goods in the rationed amounts to cadres, workers, and civil servants. During the first 9 months of this year the province trained, assigned, supplemented, and gradually improved the store managers, assistant managers, and sales clerks to replace the employees who lacked virtue and ability.

Industrial-commercial tax collections surpassed the plan and state tax collections increased 2.2 times. Cash expenditures and receipts, and credit and savings activities, have positively served production and state purchasing and have met the cash expenditure needs of the sectors operating in the province.

In addition to developing production, the province has concentrated on building the material-technical bases of socialism. During the past 8 years, in addition to the capital invested by the central echelon the province has spent 517 million dong and the people have contributed 460 million dong to build more than 1,000 public projects to serve the activities and lives of the people.

Thanks to the steadily increasing development of production the lives of the working people in the agricultural sector have been stabilized and in many respects have clearly improved, both materially and spiritually. Political security and social order and safety have been maintained and security and national defense by all the people have been consolidated and developed. Negative phenomena have gradually declined. In comparison to 1976, in 1983 total social output increased 2.7-fold, the average per capita consumption increased 1.8 times, and the average per capita grain output increased 2.2 times. One out of every three people attends school.

The many victories won during the past 8 years were due to the correct lines of the Party, the close, timely leadership and guidance of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, and the assistance of the central sectors and localities. The leadership of the provincial party committee and the party committee echelons in the province has fully manifested the lines of the Party and stressed principles and consciousness of organization and discipline, strictly followed the guidance of the central echelon, brought into

play flexibility, dynamism, and resourcefulness in applying the lines and stands of the Party in a manner appropriate to the actual local situation, set forth action guidelines, and determined a relatively correct path of advance. The provincial party committee underwent many transformations in organizing implementation, had a high degree of determination, provided concentrated guidance on the key missions, promptly brought into play the positive elements, and gave rise to mass revolutionary action movements. The province has been concerned with building a politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong party organizations, especially pure, strong basic-level party organizations, combined with an intensification of district development. The province has combined party building with the political missions and the training of cadres of the echelons and sectors so that they can know political theory, have practical and professional knowledge, and meet the needs of the revolutionary missions. Especially, the people in the province have the revolutionary tradition of having fought two resistance wars, strengthened their solidarity, gradually become conscious of the socialist revolution, unanimously followed the Party, and have confidence in the Party's leadership. As the new phase begins, economic restoration and development and socialist transformation and construction have achieved initial accomplishments which have contributed to strengthening the people's confidence in the Party and the close sentiment between the people and the Party.

However, the leadership and implementation organization of the provincial party committee have been beset with many weaknesses.

On the distribution-circulation front, in places and at times the proletarian dictatorship and market management have been relaxed, and there has been confusion in selecting the forms and methods of socialist transformation in this sphere, and the free market has at times encroached upon the organized market. However, since the beginning of 1983 the province has concentrated on overcoming deficiencies and has made many efforts to gain control of goods and money, and build the socialist commercial forces. But the transformation has not been strong. Agricultural production is not yet comprehensive and uniform. Adequate attention has not been paid to developing the mountain region and forestry, and to transforming fishing. Industry has not yet done a good job of serving agriculture, the sources of raw materials are not stable, product quality is low, and production costs are high. Labor has not been distributed rationally and many people do not yet have stable employment. The civilian proselytizing work is still beset with many weaknesses. Attention has not been paid to education to increase the masses' consciousness of socialism, and many places have violated the collective ownership right of the working people.

In order to create a strong transformation with regard to ideology and organization, endeavor to overfulfill the five-year plan (1981-1985), and create the status and force to advance to building a strong industrial-agricultural province, our provincial party committee is concentrating its guidance on rationally combining agriculture and industry in each district. Industry must effectively serve agriculture and advance on the basis of agriculture. Agriculture must serve and support industry and must be gradually mechanized. Industry and agriculture must concentrate on producing export goods and consumer goods and on rapidly increasing exports in order to import raw materials and machinery, develop production, and improve living

conditions. Those "three spearheads" will create a new status and force for the enterprise of socialist industrialization. The province is striving to increase the annual development rate of agriculture by 10 percent, that of industry by 18 percent, and that of exports and imports by 30 percent. In agriculture, there is emulation to catch up with and surpass the advanced cooperatives, to "emulate Dai Phuoc" in intensive cultivation, increase yields, and create uniformity among the cooperatives in each district. In addition to the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops, the province has formed areas which specialize in growing short-term and long-term industrial crops, and such export crops as coconuts, cashew nuts, China wood oil, cinnamon, castor beans, and pineapples, processed agricultural products for export, and afforested 300,000 hectares. In industry, there have been taken from nine groups to produce industrial, small industry, and handicraft goods, tied in with the raw materials and product marketing areas. The province has planned and constructed 54 small hydroelectric stations, 6 medium stations, and the large Cau Do thermoelectric station, mined about 20,000 tons of coal, exploited gold, mica, kaolin, and construction materials, repaired 3,600 machine tools, organized a machinery network from the provincial level down to the economic-technical cluster level, and zoned four main industrial zones in the province, in order to promptly mobilize and effectively utilize the local raw materials, while promoting joint operations and cooperation among the areas and districts in the province and outside the province. The province has concentrated on the production of construction materials, including bricks, tile, rock, and cement. It has invested in the textile sector so that it could produce between 20 and 50 million meters of cloth every year. The export value index has been increased in order to obtain machinery, equipment, fertilizer, insecticides, etc. The economic-social activities lie within the orbit of the national economy, and emphasis is on in-depth investment and exploitation, developing the existing capability and potential, and effectively implementing plans.

With the determination of the party organization and people, the assistance and development of the central echelon, and economic alliances among many provinces and with the other provinces, Quang Nam-Da Nang regards agriculture as the foremost front and the spearhead for opening up the enterprise of socialist industrialization. We are concentrating on making all-round preparations for the 1983-1984 winter-spring season so that it can be outstanding with regard to area, yield, and output, and are also preparing to begin construction of the Cau Do thermoelectric plant, with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts and investment capital of 2.7 billion dong, and the An Dien hydroelectric station, with a capacity of 5,400 kilowatts and capital of 207 million dong, at the beginning of 1984. Those projects, which will be built jointly by the state and the people, will begin to generate electricity in 1987-1988 and will be completed in 1990 in order to, along with the entire nation, celebrate the anniversaries of historical events with great socialist projects in our Quang Nam-Da Nang homeland.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRICTER GRAIN MANAGEMENT METHODS REQUESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Le Nhat Quang, Institute of Economics: "An Important Aspect of the National Rice Conservation Policy"]

[Text] Now and for many years to come, rice is and will account for a high percentage of the daily diet of our people. The present and potential cultivated rice area in our country is too small compared with the population. To produce sufficient rice for requirements on this limited area, the state and people must invest no small amount of material, labor and funds. That is the reason we consider rice a scarce product and therefore rice conservation as a national policy.

In order to conserve rice, besides the consumption conservation methods, there is another aspect of both economic and social importance, that of resisting the reduction in quantity and quality of rice in all alleys and on all roads of circulation and distribution.

For many months now, the Hanoi citizen has been supplied rice on schedule and at the correct amount. On schedule and at the correct amount; these two aspects alone have taken boundless efforts by the grain and domestic trade sectors. This is well understood so why is there dissatisfaction each time rice is prepared for cooking? Periods are occasionally encountered in which it is necessary to purchase rice which is beginning to turn yellow. There is no period in which there is not a little sand mixed in with the paddy. In a basket of rice sufficient to feed three or four people for one meal, there is usually not less than 10 grains of sand per handful of paddy. The housewife sits hours to wash one small basket of rice and one cannot avoid being concerned about those working in the army and at work sites and factories or living in student collectives where the cooks have neither the manpower nor time to sit picking the rice out of paddy as is done at home. The social consequences of this aspect have not yet been measured.

On the other hand, the economic consequences are also extremely worth of concern. If we calculate the total amount of rice wasted due to transit losses and quality reduction at the modest level of 10 percent, the annual waste is equal to the total amount harvested over 50,000 to 60,000 hectares, 1.5 times the new area cleared during one 5-year plan (if the average market price for many years in Hanoi is used as a basis, the relationship between the quality of "country rice" and "trade rice" may be expressed with the following ratios:

the cost of "country rice" is 20 percent higher than that of "trade rice" if purchased with cash; and if exchanged, 10 kilograms of "trade rice" are required to obtain 7 kilograms of "country rice").

Naturally, in a tropical country with a hot and humid climate, agricultural products in general and rice in particular are easily affected by worms, mildew and spoilage. Therefore, when the problem of agricultural product protection and maintenance is raised in an objective manner, first thoughts are of a plan of appropriate investment in warehouses, storage yards, sacks, transportation means, etc. Practice has proven that this thinking is correct but still insufficient.

No matter how numerous or rich the means, there will be some ineffectiveness if management is lax. In fact, as long as there are still "devil" milling machine managers who deliberately mix paddy and sand with the rice before delivering it to the state and contract consignment agency members who connive with those "managers," every type of extremely good milling machine becomes extremely poor. As long as there are those who spread rice on the ground and spray water on it to alter the exchange weight before delivery to or after issue from state warehouses, the hands of every type of warehouse, sack and means of mildew, spoilage and worm resistance are tied.

Worthy of censure here is that no one knows which unit or individual is responsible. Differing from cases of industrial production consumption, neither the consumer or even the grain store in this case know the specific locality from which the rice comes that we distribute and consume or through what mill "managers," warehouses, boat "owners" or vehicles the rice has passed.

Therefore, the national grain conservation policy urgently demands a management law or mechanism on grain quantity and quality in general and on rice in particular aimed at strengthening the system of responsibility of all related components from the time the rice leaves the hands of the producer to the time it reaches the consumer. Such a management law or mechanism will surely be supported by all society because it would protect the economic effectiveness of a fundamental production sector of our country and create great social results in life.

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AGRICULTURE

HA TUYEN HAS SUCCESSFUL 10TH MONTH HARVEST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Mai Phong: "Ha Tuyen, a Mountain-Region Province: 245,000 Tons of Grain Due to a Self-Reliant Will"]

[Text] Ha Tuyen, a border province in the northern mountain region, has again had a successful harvest. A bumper 10th month rice crop is being harvested. High-altitude and low-altitude corn grows in the upland fields, on bottomland, and even on rock cliffs standing upright on the Meo Vac-Dong Van plateau, with well-filled, plump ears that look like hanging lanterns. Rice and corn were not the only successful crops. Peanuts and sugarcane on the hills, flax in the low-altitude areas, and soybeans, which were planted for the first time, have also produced good harvests. That new victory has eliminated the old ways of thinking and farming.

Although the expansionist enemy day and night exerted pressure on Ha Tuyen's 250 kilometers-long border, there were no new material-technical bases, and severe weather continued to create many obstacles for the crops, during the 1982-1983 grain year Ha Tuyen surpassed the obligatory norm assigned it by nearly 10,000 tons. In the past, it would have been truly difficult to buy 10,000 tons a year. Now, with only two crops per year Ha Tuyen contributed 24,000 tons and still had grain left over in its granaries. This year Ha Tuyen has met its grain needs. Not only is the 1983 goal of an output of 245,000 tons within the grasp of the party organization and the ethnic minority people of Ha Tuyen Province, but a grain output of 280,000 to 300,000 tons of grain a year is no longer a distant dream.

Decisive Motive Forces

The second session of the Ha Tuyen party organization at the beginning of the year signified a strong transformation in the provincial echelons and sectors in the province with regard to the guidance and leadership of production. The direction of practicing intensive cultivation and increasing yields, accompanied by the all-round development of agriculture, is unanimously supported and fully understood by the entire party organization. A specific guidance style has been applied first of all at the district and basic levels. Plans are calculated, balanced, and drafted on the basis of districts and villages. The consolidation of cooperatives is tied in the implementation of a new four-season management structure that is being increasingly expanded and is having

effect in two respects: the consolidation of the cooperativization movement and improvement of the management of cooperatives and production units. The masses compete in labor and in increasing labor productivity in contracted-out fields by practicing intensive cultivation and enabling their unit and cooperative to attain the highest rice and corn yields. The districts firmly grasp and strictly and voluntarily develop agriculture in the district. The sectors strictly adhere to the mission of serving the foremost front, and concentrate cadres, facilities, and materials to serve production. The province and the districts stress model guidance in order to learn useful lessons for large-scale production. The generalized appeals and "beat the drums and then throw away the drumsticks" of the past have been criticized and abandoned. Conservatism, sluggishness, and dependence on the upper echelon by the echelons and sectors have greatly declined. Consciousness of responsibility, and managerial and organizational ability, have been gradually strengthened, as clearly manifested in the movement to practice intensive cultivation, increase yields, increase the number of growing seasons, and apply technical advances to production. The labor and land potential of each cooperative and district has been reviewed and there is a specific, step-by-step development policy.

Intensive Cultivation -- Reality and Prospects

When one visits Ha Tuyen, a border province in the northern mountain region, and especially the districts in the mid-altitude and high-altitude areas, one easily observes that the terrain is steeply sloped and fragmented, there are clearly delineated climatic areas, the material-technical bases are too poor and backward, and travel by road is very difficult. The local production of a ton of grain is regarded as truly precious. In that region water for cultivation and daily life is entirely dependent on natural conditions. In those circumstances and under those conditions, creating an intensive cultivation movement is not a simple task, especially in the localities with many ethnic minority people, whose production customs are still backward. But Ha Tuyen now has a good intensive cultivation movement. In 1982 Ha Tuyen attained the greatest grain output ever and there appeared a number of models which attained five or six tons of paddy per hectare in two rice seasons and 20 to 25 quintals of corn per season. During this year's two rice seasons the quality of the grain production movement improved. Many models attained six to 10 tons of paddy per hectare. The fifth month-spring season has always been a difficult, harsh season with regard to rice and corn. However, a large number of cooperatives in Tuyen Quang and Yen Son attained between 30 and nearly 45 quintals per hectare. The Quang Ninh cooperative in Bac Quang District attained a fifth month-spring rice yield that equalled the 10th month rice yield of 30 quintals per hectare. The Hoa Da cooperative in Chiem Hoa District in 1982 attained an annual yield of 65 quintals per year, and during the recent winter-spring season attained a yield of more than 40 quintals per hectare. Many families there attained 40 to 45 quintals per hectare on contracted-out land. For the first time Yen Son District and the city of Tuyen Quang attained average yields of between 24.66 and 31.6 quintals per hectare on all of their winter-spring rice land. Those results confirm the fact that the intensive cultivation potential in Ha Tuyen is still great.

In addition to the seasonal schedule, the province guides production according to a unified schedule in each area and subarea, and strictly implements a new

rice variety structure. Twelve thousand hectares of winter-spring rice, accounting for 75 percent of the seasonal area, were planted in the 75-2, 75-10, NN8, and IR1, 561-12 varieties. The great, rapid increase in the winter-spring season output was due principally to the planting of those new rice varieties. Especially, nearly 2,000 hectares planted in the new rice varieties provided yields of 28 to 45 quintals per hectare. Ninety percent of this year's 10th month rice area was transplanted before the autumn solstice in new, high-yield rice varieties. The 10th month season high-yield rice area was expanded by 4,500 hectares in many different areas in the province. In those areas advanced technical procedures and techniques were applied most strictly so that they could be expanded to the main-planting fields. The customs of transplanting without fertilizer and hand harrowing have been completely abandoned. Now the ethnic minority people in the mid-altitude and high-altitude areas pay attention to the use of manure and green fertilizer. Nitrogenous, phosphate, potash, and lime fertilizers have not only become urgent requirements for intensive cultivation but are also used under the guidance of technical cadres.

The tending of crops, two or three weedings and muckrakings, and the elimination of rice insects and diseases, beginning with the soil preparation and rice seedling phases and continuing through the growth period, have become new cultivation habits. In actual production guidance during the past several seasons, the Ha Tuyen party organization has affirmed that with its existing land and labor the province is fully capable of rapidly increasing its rice and corn output, and that the ethnic minority people are entirely capable of assimilating advanced techniques and applying them to production. The problem that is posed for the districts, villages, cooperatives, echelons, and sectors in the province is to persistently campaign and provide truly specific, truly strict guidance, so that production can attain high economic effectiveness. In the contracting out of production, the ethnic minority people meet their own intensive cultivation needs, such as positively building small water conservancy projects, repairing the irrigation and drainage works, achieving rational irrigation and drainage, protecting rice and corn from drought and waterlogging, producing additional green fertilizer, processing manure, transplanting new rice varieties, ensuring the seasonal schedule and the planting density, guarding against and eliminating insects and diseases, etc.

The results of the guidance of the high-yield rice area in Yen Son District are having a great persuasive force. The fifth month-spring rice yield there increased by more than 10 quintals per hectare and the rice output increased by more than 770 tons of paddy. According to those experiences, Ha Tuyen can expand its high-yield rice area by thousands of hectares during the fifth month-spring seasons, so that it accounts for nearly 50 percent of the province's rice output.

Corn, the province's main grain crop, is also receiving all-out attention. The high-yield corn area increased from a few hundred hectares to 6,000 hectares in the 1983-1984 winter-spring season, with the goal of attaining a yield of 20 quintals per hectare, in order to attain an output of 12,000 tons of high-yield corn, thus contributing notably to Ha Tuyen's grain output.

Still-Great Capabilities for Increasing the Number of Growing Seasons

Rice-growing land in a mountain-region province is always scarce and precious, and land for two-season wet rice crops is even more scarce and precious. Every year Ha Tuyen has only 40,000 hectares of wet rice land. But because of the shortage of water for rice growing, especially during the winter-spring season, Ha Tuyen can only transplant 17,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. The rest of the fields usually lie fallow. During the past 2 or 3 years, thanks to positive water conservation work and land improvement Ha Tuyen has gradually increased the winter-spring wet-rice area. Recently, the planting of dry rice and drought-resistant rice and the growing of corn and soybeans on one-crop rice land have brought about notable results and opened up many prospects for increasing the number of growing seasons.

On a large area the CK136 rice variety provided yields of 30 to 50 quintals and soybean yields were 10.55 to 13.99 quintals per hectare. Ha Tuyen will go all-out to plant 3,000 hectares of dry rice and thousands of hectares of corn and soybeans, and is preparing to expand the area to 20,000 hectares in future years.

With its grain harvest of 245,000 tons this year, Ha Tuyen has met its needs, in order to stabilize living conditions and have reserves. The districts in the high-altitude areas in the past had to rely on hundreds of tons of grain provided by the state, but now they have enough to eat and overfulfill their grain obligations. The low-altitude districts not only meet their own grain needs but provide more than the obligatory amounts of surplus grain to the border districts. The results that have been attained signify a transformation in Ha Tuyen and are creating conditions for the province to comprehensively develop agriculture.

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HA BAC ENDEAVORS TO INCREASE WINTER-SPRING RICE AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Ha Bac Sows Rice Seedlings on Schedule, Has Sufficient Good Seedlings To Transplant Entire Winter-Spring Rice Area"]

[Text] During this year's winter-spring season Ha Bac will endeavor to plant 161,500 hectares -- including 125,300 hectares of grain -- an increase of more than 23,000 hectares over last year. With regard to rice, the province will plant 82,500 hectares, and will go all-out to attain a yield of 27 quintals per hectare, an increase of .7 quintals over last year's fifth month-spring season, in order to attain a total rice output of 222,750 tons of paddy a year. In addition to rice, the province is paying all-out attention to strongly developing the subsidiary food crops on land on which rice is not planted, which totals 42,800 hectares, 34 percent of the total grain area, an increase of 1,400 hectares over last year. By doing so the province had a subsidiary food crop output of 99,533 tons in paddy equivalent, an increase of 4,842 tons over last year's subsidiary food crop season.

On the basis of the winter-spring weather characteristics in each area and the land conditions in each place, as well as the materials, water conservancy, labor, and other conditions, Ha Bac is taking specific steps -- especially with regard to rice seedlings -- to win victory from the beginning of this year's winter-spring production season.

The Agricultural Service has sent technical cadres to help the districts expand the area planted in new, high-yield rice varieties. Variety structures were arranged that were appropriate to each area and field, and to the intensive cultivation level of each base. The cooperatives have resolutely abandoned the degenerated rice varieties and boldly introduced new rice varieties into production.

The province's seedstock corporation supplied to the cooperatives 3,500 kilograms of pure NN8 seeds and supplied 70 to 80 tons of variety 184 seeds to the seedstock production sites. The specialized rice seedstock teams and units of the cooperatives made preparations to receive 260 tons of Grade-2 rice seeds to plant 2,000 hectares of seedling land, in order to have 4,500 to 5,000 tons of Grade-3 rice seedlings (NN8 and 184) next year. The corporation made arrangements for the cooperatives to obtain rice seeds at the nearest warehouse to reduce the transportation expenses of the basic level.

In order to have sufficient quantities of good-quality seedlings to fulfill and surpass the area plan norm, the Agricultural Service guided the sowing of rice seedlings according to schedules that were appropriate for each area and rice planting. The places where fifth month rice seedlings have been inundated are positively tending the remaining seedlings, transplanting seedlings economically, and ensuring that there are sufficient rice seedlings to transplant the low-lying fields.

In addition, the province has done a good job of preparing the soil by organizing plowing units and groups, stockpiling feed, taking good care of water buffaloes and oxen during the plowing season, and closely guiding the management and use of collective draft animals, combined with the use of the cooperative members' draft animals. The province is endeavoring to dry-plow 80 percent of the area in December. Each worker is producing 1.5 tons of pond mud and alluvium in order to have additional fertilizer with which to intensively cultivate the various kinds of crops.

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TIEN GIANG PROVINCE EMPHASIZES INCREASED GRAIN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Cong Binh, Chairman of the Tien Giang Provincial People's Committee: "Collective Ownership of the Distribution-Circulation Front: Using Consolidation of Methods, Tien Giang Province Swiftly Increases Grain Collection Levels"]

[Text] Tien Giang is a province with one of the lowest average amounts of field area in the Mekong Delta but during the last 3 years has continuously exceeded the grain collection levels for the state. In 1981, 110 percent of planned levels was achieved; 127 percent during 1982; and 118.99 percent during 1983 with a total of 200,000 tons of paddy 65 days ahead of schedule for the stipulated grain year. If calculated by the average amount per rice field hectare, Tien Giang Province this year collected 1.81 tons of paddy per hectare for the state, one of the highest levels in the Mekong Delta. During 1983, the state awarded Tien Giang the Labor Order Second Class for achievement in grain collection.

This progress by Tien Giang began by defining the immediate critical mission from the very first as the need to conduct intensive cultivation and establish high yield rice areas. If not, there was no way to create a large grain output in a short time both to raise the living standards of the people in the province and to fulfill the increasingly greater obligations to the state. The province emphasized intensive cultivation to establish high yield rice areas as a mission of an important strategic nature. On that basis, every effort was concentrated on the reproduction project, advance investment in fertilizer and rapid application of scientific and technical progress to production. The province instituted socialist labor obligations among all the people to carry out water conservancy work and field construction. During the past few years, 16 million work days have been mobilized in moving 14 million cubic meters of earth. The results are that the few thousand hectares of high yield rice increased to 2,000 by 1981 and 42,000 by 1983, only 30 percent of the total area but producing 60 percent of the grain output of the entire province. The rice yields in this area averaged 10 tons per hectare this year, assisting in raising the overall yield of the entire province to 6.2 tons per hectare. The grain output of the entire province was previously only 300,000 to 400,000 tons but 560,000 tons were produced in 1981, 635,000 in 1982 and this year 700,000 tons. The collection level for the state in 1981 was 110,000 tons and this year 200,000 tons.

This progress is closely related to the cooperativization movement in the province. A number of people previously worried that strengthening agricultural cooperatives would adversely affect production. Actually, the reverse occurred because the province learned many valuable lessons to create strong and firm progress. The province reassigned 14,200 hectares to 15,300 farm families with little or no farm land. Since 1977, 4,864 production solidarity teams and units and thousands of propagation teams have been established to maneuver farmers into collective work. During the past few years, 27,039 cadres of all types have been trained for the cooperativization movement. Thanks to such preparation, the province has established 26 cooperatives and 2,428 agricultural production collectives, drawing 73 percent of the area and 72 percent of the farm families into collective work. Thanks to good work in assigning product contracts to laborers in the collective production units, rice yields in the collective production area are higher than the entire individual area. The province has many production collectives achieving annual yields of 12 to 16 tons of rice per hectare. Actual experience has indicated that work in building a high yield rice area such as: water conservancy, field construction and application of new technical progress to production is both a prerequisite and a critical requirement for the agricultural cooperativization movement. Conversely, a good agricultural cooperativization movement will stimulate production to increase and these two subjects have a cause and effect nature, closely supporting and influencing each other.

Thanks also to promotion of the agricultural cooperativization movement, there are increasingly greater favorable conditions for rice collection. The entire province in 1979 collected only 84,000 tons, 57 percent of planned levels, and had to mobilize thousands of cadres to toil laboriously for several months. However, new changes in the agricultural cooperativization movement by 1981 created many favorable conditions for rice collection and by this year, many agricultural production collectives and cooperatives have appeared with the number of grain purchase points reduced from 18,200 to 5,000. Although the amount of grain collected was large, the province did not have to toil as before and completed the mission 65 days ahead of the schedule stipulated by the central government. In many locations, grain collection has become a festival day for the masses.

For the past 3 years, Tien Giang has exceeded grain collection quotas for the state but the living standards of the people in the province have unceasingly improved.

Immediately after liberation, the province had thousands of poor and hungry farm families with an average grain ration of less than 250 kilograms per person. This has now risen to more than 520 kilograms. The cultural and spiritual lives of people in the province are constantly improving. The province has developed hundreds of kilometers of rural communications routes, built and repaired nearly 1,000 classrooms of all types and villages and wards in the province have all constructed the three basic projects: a public health station, a school and a nursery; and an office for the village people's committee. Because the living standards of the people have improved, the number of children attending school steadily increases. In Cai Be District alone with a population of 240,000, there are up to 50,000 students of all types this year.

Cai Lay District, collecting 71,000 tons of grain for the state this year for an average of 3,500 kilograms per hectare, has also constructed many welfare projects for the people with 33 primary level general schools, 21 public health stations, four market enclosures, 14 roads and 72 bridges, and 40 percent of the farm families have constructed permanent and semipermanent homes in the rural area. Many villages have constructed cultural buildings and theaters. These are the cultural activity centers of the people where socialism occupies an ideological, cultural and new socialist man construction emphasis placement in the rural area.

Developing the achievements made during the past few years with special emphasis on compliance with Directive 11 issued on 30 November 1982 by the Political Bureau and Directive 311 issued on 19 November 1983 by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on production promotion and grain collection, the province is continuing to build and expand the high yield rice area for uniform yields throughout the province and is encouraging production collectives and agricultural cooperatives with state support to register efforts to increase rice yields to 15 to 20 tons per year. Regarding policy, better efforts will be made for advance investments to farmers for fertilizer, fuel and necessary materials and supplies to provide favorable conditions for production; and continuing efforts will be made to promote grain market management with the establishment of receipt and purchase logs and reports in the primary level production units and grain purchase registration for those people not engaged in agricultural production but making purchases by investing in savings accounts, registering for labor obligations and exchanging products with the state.

The five economic programs of the province will be carried out simultaneously: the program to raise rice yields; the program of specialized farming and industrial crop areas; the sea economy program; the small industry and handicraft program; and the garden economy program.

These five programs will create favorable conditions for Tien Giang Province to unceasingly raise the living standards of the people, to fulfill increasingly greater obligations to the state and to join the entire country in successfully building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Promoting Total Agricultural Production"]

[Text] In the advancement toward socialist large-scale production from a small-scale production base, the available and immediately exploitable potentials are the present labor, land and material and technical bases. The Fifth Party Congress defined agriculture as the foremost front; gradually raising agriculture from small-scale production to socialist large-scale production is the primary theme of socialist industrialization during the immediate section of the transitional period. We are developing a total agricultural base and exploiting labor and land to the highest degree with the purpose of firmly resolving the grain and food problem, promoting stock raising, strongly promoting industrial crops, assuring total social consumption and rapidly increasing the amount of raw materials for export industry and agriculture.

Striving to follow this course, agricultural production during the past 3 years has continued to develop in all areas. One outstanding accomplishment is that grain production has continued to achieve and exceed planned levels, each year increasing by nearly 1 million tons, an increase of nearly five times the level in the second 5-year plan. Although population has increased to a fair level, average grain amounts per capita have increased by more than 30 kilograms for an annual level of nearly 300 kilograms. The grain collection level increases each year by nearly 1 million tons over the average level of the previous 5-year plan. Thanks to this, the entire country has been able to answer grain requirements with domestic production sources. This success has established capabilities for producing sufficient grain to eat and for a reserve.

The area of industrial crops has made a fair increase, especially that of peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco, rubber, coffee and mulberries. Stock raising has uniformly developed. Agricultural production success has created a premise for gradually raising the living standards of the people. Nevertheless, agricultural production is still not truly uniform and strong. Grain production has made rapid progress but only answers minimum food requirements with a small portion for stock raising. Subsidiary food crop production has declined. Although industrial crops have increased at a fairly rapid rate, they still do not match the potential and strong capabilities.

The resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the report of the Council of Ministers at the sixth session of the National Assembly, seventh term, emphasized that increased grain production is still the most important objective of agriculture aimed at swiftly increasing grain output to not only provide enough to eat for the people but to also further develop stock raising and to acquire the necessary reserves to firmly resolve the food problem of society. The primary method is to carry out intensive cultivation, raising the level of uniformity over the entire area, emphasizing rice areas of high output and areas with a high product rate, and striving to increase the amount of grain produced during 1984 by 1 million tons. Swiftly overcome the decline in subsidiary food crops with emphasis on intensive cultivation and increased area, especially that of corn, and coordinate production, processing, circulation and consumption with efforts by 1984 to produce 2.3 million tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent.

Production practice during the past few years has given all echelons and sectors an increasingly clearer realization of their capabilities and requirements for developing a total agricultural base of both farming and stock raising in which industrial crops hold a vital position. During 1984 and the years to follow, in conjunction with the mission to promote grain and food production, we must strongly develop industrial crop varieties on a large scale, especially short-term crops, and actively develop long-term crop plans with the purpose of rapidly developing domestic raw material sources and the sources of important export goods. Industrial crop area during 1984 must increase by 38 percent over 1983, including a 47 percent increase in short-term crops. Jute, peanut, soybean, tobacco and sugarcane crops must be developed at a rapid rate while simultaneously expanding the cultivation of cotton, ramie, mulberry, pineapple and other fiber crops. Along with the intensive cultivation and good care of long-term industrial crops on the present area, more area must be rapidly acquired for the new cultivation of rubber, coffee, coconuts and tea with development of oil producing plants such as the castor-oil plant, oil palms, tung trees and camellias, and special product and fruit crops.

On the basis of promoting grain production and especially subsidiary food crops, a good source of domestic animal feed must be assured to balance stock raising development with farming in all areas, emphasizing stock raising in the food belts surrounding major cities and in concentrated industrial areas with attention to all three forms of stock raising, state-operated, collective and family.

The agricultural mission for 1984 and 1985 is fairly heavy. Developing the achievements made, upholding a will of self-reliance and a revolutionary attack spirit and fully utilizing available labor, land and production capabilities are the most important methods in achieving this production mission. We must strive by the end of 1985 to basically complete the introduction of farmers in the provinces of southern Vietnam to collective production through the following forms: production solidarity teams, production collectives and agricultural cooperatives; closely connecting privately operated industrial transformation with socialist transformation in agriculture, and closely connecting transformation with construction. Unceasingly strengthen cooperatives and production teams to create a firm basis for achieving the agricultural production mission.

Renewal of economic policies and management and planning mechanisms, application of scientific and technical progress, and initiation of mass revolutionary movements are great potentials requiring exploitation for the purpose of developing the consolidated strength and arousing the creative dynamism and concept of responsibility of all sectors and echelons to assist in promoting successful completion of the agricultural plan mission for 1984 and the third 5-year plan while preparing conditions for stronger advancement in the years to come.

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LABOR

PROCEEDS OF VOLUNTEER LABOR CAMP GIVEN TO REHAB CENTER

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 22, 26 Oct 83 p 5

[Article extracted from the publication DAT NUOC in the Federal Republic of Germany, No 29, September 1983]

[Text] For the third time in three years, Civil Service International organized a volunteer labor camp from 20 August to 10 November 1983 to support Vietnam. The money collected this time will contribute to the construction of a rehabilitation center for disabled children in Ho Chi Minh city.

Twenty-three youths from 11 countries: England, Algeria, Poland, Belgium, Portugal, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Spain and Vietnam took part in the volunteer labor camp. This time, the labor consisted of repairing eight playgrounds and soccer fields in Solingen city. These sites had been damaged for a long time and tended to cause accidents to the children.

A Strong Support Committee

Mayor Pabmann declared during the reception in honor of the participating youths that "Solingen city lends its mutual help and supports the plan fully."

The city provided the campers with a spacious villa to be used as living quarters and also supplied the means of transportation and cooking. A local patron donated food money for the whole camp. A bakery and a butchery supplied it with bread and meat. A medical equipment factory donated to the rehabilitation center a lot of surgical instruments, syringes, bandages and gloves which were valued at more than DM 10,000. The Federation of Employers (Arbeitgeberverband) promised to mobilize support for the plan. Income from labor and contributions amounted to DM 14,650 (against a projection of DM 10,000).

The Labor and the Camp Life

The repair of the soccer fields and playgrounds involved rather heavy work. The campers were not yet accustomed to physical toil such as hoeing land and

digging ditches, but they worked very enthusiastically and enjoyed it. The work progressed very quickly beyond the expectation of the city. Everyday they woke up early, split up for work after breakfast and did not get back until late in the afternoon. Their lunch consisted only of a few slices of bread and some bottles of mineral water. At home in the afternoon, they cooked by themselves and took care of the house cleaning and sanitation. They made an effort to live as frugally as they could in order to contribute the most money to Vietnam. At night, they usually talked, discussed, exchanged views and sentiments and not infrequently developed private feelings toward each other. They spoke in many languages: English, French, German....

Activities on the Sideline

On the night of 28 August, F. Werkmeister, the general secretary of the Friendship Association gave a briefing on Vietnam. With the help of lively pictures, he introduced to the campers and representatives of various organizations and groups in the city, the country of Vietnam, its people as well as major topics on Vietnam such as building up the country under very severe conditions, overcoming the consequences of the war, and the social and cultural consequences left behind by American neo-colonialism, and defending the country under the constant threat from China. The briefing was very helpful to the campers; because most of them were young, they did not yet understand completely the problems of Vietnam.

On the night of 2 September, to celebrate the National Day of Vietnam, the camp organized a cultural night at the City Hall. Despite limited time and very hard living conditions, members of the association and overseas Vietnamese living in the Aachen and Rhein Ruhr area participated actively and brought about a satisfactory success.

From 3 to 5 September, the campers participated in the city fair. This is the biggest traditional fair of the city. The camp had a booth selling Vietnamese art goods and food to collect money for Vietnam. The association lent active mutual assistance to the booth.

On the morning of 5 September, the camp gave a reception in honor of various organizations and patron members of the Support Committee for the camp. On this opportunity, Ambassador Nguyen Tuan Lieu came to visit the camp and attended the reception. He had a friendly talk with the campers and thanked the international youths for their enthusiasm and sincerity toward the Vietnamese people. The ambassador emphasized the significance and the important moral value of the camp that was to create a good opportunity for mutual understanding among international youths, to bolster friendship and to contribute to the strengthening of international cooperation in view of serving peace, democracy and social progress.

On the night of 7 September, the camp organized a liberal discussion on Vietnam at the Protestant Church in view of giving everybody in the city an opportunity to discuss questions concerning problems of refugees, re-education camps and relations between Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and China. The discussion was conducted in a boisterous yet mutual understanding atmosphere.

Mayor Pabmann presided over the discussion and the presidium consisted of Professor Giesenfeld of the Friendship Association, Milo Rote of Terre des Hommes, Doctor Michael of the Newspapers Association and representatives of the Vietnamese Association in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The camping concluded with a radiant and noisy festival on the night of 9 September 1983. Many youths from organizations, groups, and representatives of the city attended this celebration.

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CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 OCTOBER TO 15 NOVEMBER

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Dec 83 p 32

[Text]

OCTOBER

17. Signing in Hanoi of the minutes of the second meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, and of an agreement on trade between Vietnam and Libya.

17 — 21. Visit to the Soviet Union by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

18. Completion of the last spans of the Thang Long Bridge over the Red River.

— Opening in Hanoi of a seminar on "Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation at the present stage".

18 — 22. A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly, headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the Cuban National Assembly, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

20 Oct. — 2 Nov. A high-ranking military delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, led by Mongolian Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Jamsrangiin Iondon, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

20 — 21. Holding in Hanoi of the Second Congress of the Vietnam Cinematographic Workers' Association.

21 Oct. — 2 Nov. Visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour.

22 — 24. Opening in Hanoi of the Third Congress of the Vietnam Musicians' Association.

27 Oct. — 4 Nov. A Soviet Party and Government delegation, headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam. On this occasion the two sides sign a long-term program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. A joint statement is published.

28. A spokesman for the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement completely rejecting the erroneous resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean/problem" adopted by the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

NOVEMBER

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam issues a statement condemning the US threat of aggression against Nicaragua.

3. SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau arrives in Albania for an official friendship visit.

4. Signing in Prague of a cooperation agreement for 1983—84 between the SRV Chamber of Commerce and the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

— Inauguration in Hanoi of a branch of the Pushkin Institute for the teaching of Russian.

7—11. Opening of the Third Congress of the CPV Branch in Ho Chi Minh City (Second Round). A new executive committee is elected with Nguyen Van Linh as its Secretary.

8—9. Holding in Hanoi of the Second Congress of the Vietnam Photographers' Association.

8—10. Opening in Hanoi of the National Congress of Vietnamese Catholics for National Construction and Defence and for the Defence of Peace. 299 delegates attend the Congress.

8—12. Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras visits Vietnam.

12. A delegation of the Mongolian National Assembly, led by Demchigiyen Molomjamts, Political Bureau member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

— Signing in Hanoi of documents on economic and commercial cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

— A delegation of the Syrian Arab Baath Socialist Party, led by Mohamed Jaber Bajbouj, member of the Party National Leadership and President of the Syrian Peace Committee, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

15. Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski visits Vietnam.

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